The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6147. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Progress of Affairs in the Capital of France.

Newspapers Being Suppressed and More Arrests Made.

A Republican Guard Contingent to be Formed.

The Streets of Paris Cleared of the Barricades.

Establishment of Ten Courts-Martial at Cherbourg.

Arrival of Minister Schenck at Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Burial of Archbishop Darboy—Mysterious Plot for Burning the Leading Cities of England—Operations of the Communists Believed to Have Been Directed at London—Other Strange Revelations.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Archbishop DARBOY will be buried on Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will suspend its sessions. The insurgent who commanded the shooting of the Archbishop has been discovered through his own boasting. Another notable insurgent boasts that the burning of Paris will be considered insignificant when the London docks, with all their wealth, are consumed, as a grand lesson to the middle classes of Europe. London, Liverpool and Bristol will, it is said, be the next scenes of secret operations. Papers have been discovered which show that the operations of the Communists were directed from London.

BERLIN, June 3.—It has been ascertained that chiefs of the International Club and several Englishmen were among the insurgents. M. THIERS promises that whatever sentence is imposed upon ASSI and ROCHEFORT will be faithfully executed. An order signed and sealed by the Commune, to burn the Hotel de Ville, has been discovered.

PARIS, June 3.—The theatres have been authorized to reopen, but the cafés and chantants are still under restriction. The Versailles Assembly has voted 1,053,000 francs for the purpose of rebuilding the house of M. THIERS.

More Newspapers Suppressed—Arrests Still Going On—Reinstatement of School-Teachers—A Republican Guard to be Formed—Forts to be Constructed Within the Walls of Paris—Topics Before the Assembly.

PARIS, June 2—Evening.—The newspapers *Tricolor* and *Politique* have been suppressed. The search for concealed arms continues to be rigorously prosecuted, and many have been found. Arrests continue upon a large scale. They are chiefly of ex-National Guards and soldiers. A strict watch is kept upon the right bank of the Seine, and the sentinels arrest all passers at night. M. FERRY has ordered the reinstatement of the teachers to the schools. The *gendarmerie* is to be augmented to an effective force of 6,000. A republican guard of 12,000 men is also to be formed. It is proposed to construct forts within the walls of Paris to prevent the possibility of a renewal of the insurrection.

VERSAILLES, June 3—Morning.—It is said a majority of the Assembly favors the proposition for the abrogation of the laws for the banishment of the Princes of the house of BOURBON from France; and also the proposal to extend the power of M. THIERS as Chief Executive for two years. The railways between this city and Paris have resumed their trips, and are already doing an immense passenger traffic. Business in Paris is rapidly reviving.

Marshal McMahon Compliments His Troops—Barricades Cleared from the Streets of Paris—Ten Courts Martial Established at Cherbourg—Railroad Trains Again Running to the Capital.

PARIS, June 3.—An order of the day just issued by Marshal MCMAHON to the marines and soldiers of his army praises the courage and devotion which have delivered Paris out of the hands of the wretches who intended to reduce the city to ashes, and says the Assembly is about to give them the worthiest recompense by unanimously voting that they have deserved well of their country. The streets of Paris have been reopened to traffic. The barricades have all disappeared, the pavements have been repaired, and there is perfect order everywhere. The Police are still arresting all suspected persons. Ten Courts-martial have been established at Cherbourg, for the trial of all prisoners sent there by the Provost-Marshal. The latter service is carried on at the Theatre du Chatelet, in this city, where a summary investigation is held prior to the trial by military Court.

LONDON, June 3—3 P. M.—The railway lines between Paris and Havre have resumed operations. The Prussians have evacuated Andelys and the entire Department of the Eure.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of Minister Schenck and the British Commissioners at Liverpool—Mr. Schenck Welcomed by the Chamber of Commerce—Dom Pedro of Brazil to Visit England Shortly.

LONDON, June 3.—Earl DE GREY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord TENTERDEN, of the British High Commission, and Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, arrived at Liverpool today, on the Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, from New-York. Mr. SCHENCK, soon after landing, was presented with an address of welcome by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who waited upon him in a body. Mr. SCHENCK replied in a neat speech expressive of gratification at the courtesy shown him by the Chamber, and of the hope that the kind relations now existing between the mother country and his native land may be perpetuated. Mr. SCHENCK is expected in London to-morrow, and will in a few days present his credentials to the Queen. He will receive a warm welcome from the Ministry. His Imperial Majesty Dom PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, is expected at Southampton on or before the 18th inst. The Common Council of that town are engaged in the preparation of an address of welcome to the Emperor.

BERLIN, June 3.—The bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire has been read three times before the German Parliament.

THE NEW TREATY.

The Anti-Ratification Effort in England—Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on May 22, Lord SALISBURY appealed to the Government not to proceed with the ratification of the treaty with the United States until after Lord RUSSELL'S motion for an address to the Crown, which stands for the 12th of June. Lord LAUDERDALE called attention to the *Times'* telegram from Washington, stating that Mr. SUMNER had objected to "the English apology" as inadequate, and asked for an assurance that no apology would be given. Lord GRANVILLE declined to enter at present into any discussion of the treaty. The usual course was not to present a treaty to Parliament until after it had been ratified, but as the treaty had been surreptitiously published in the United States it would be laid before Parliament as soon as the text arrived. The treaty could not, as a matter of fact, be ratified before the 12th of June, but had the fact been otherwise Lord RUSSELL'S motion could not have been accepted by the Government as a reason for postponing the ratification. Lord CARNARVON hoped that with the treaty would be published any communications between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. Lord RUSSELL said that as the Government would not be likely to have the treaty before them for ratification by the 12th of June, no practical difficulty would arise. He demurred, however, to the constitutional doctrine laid down by Lord GRANVILLE. Lord GREY, on the other hand, explained the constitutional theory and practice, maintaining that Ministers ought not to relieve themselves from responsibility by laying a treaty upon the table, before it was ratified. Lord CAIRNS concurred with Lords GRANVILLE and GREY as to the constitutional rule, but thought that Parliament had a correlative right to step in before it was too late, and advise the Crown. After a brief reply from Lord GRANVILLE, and a conversation upon an alleged breach of the standing order by Lord SALISBURY in putting his question without notice, certain bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned shortly before 6.

The Times Critique.

From the London Times, May 23.

An interesting Constitutional point was mooted yesterday in the House of Lords respecting the recently-concluded treaty at Washington. Every one is aware that this treaty is one of the most important into which England has entered in our time. It purposes to conclude an international dispute, which has engendered intense bitterness, at least on one side. * * Now, Lord RUSSELL has given notice of a motion on the subject in the House of Lords, which has been postponed till after Whitsuntide, and stands for the 12th of June. We learn from America that it is expected the Senate will ratify the treaty this week, and the consent of the President is understood to have been given. The text of the treaty is in the hands of the Queen's Government, and they also approve it. There is, therefore, nothing, so far as a member of either House of Parliament knows, to prevent the ratification being exchanged at once, say during the Whitsuntide recess; and the country would then be bound by an engagement of which it has no official cognizance, its only knowledge being, in fact, derived from our columns. * * * That the Foreign Secretary, Lord GREY, and Lord CAIRNS, are technically in the right admits of no doubt. The right of the Crown to conclude a treaty is like its right of declaring war. The Crown may declare war, but must come to Parliament for the means to carry it on. Theoretically, the Crown might plunge the country into war during the recess, maintain it for months, till funds became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the nation to a policy which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is the "Constitutional" practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which were uttered last night, that it would be well if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the Constitution of the United States, a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord GREY urges that diplomacy cannot be properly carried on in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in one way or another, the Legislature of a nation ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is a thing of understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been officially communicated to Parliament, or, at least, made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticise it if so disposed. It cannot be denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable, that an interval before ratification is reasonable, and ought to be afforded. If we apply these considerations to the present treaty, their justice, will, we think, be admitted. In our opinion, the treaty is a good one, and ought to be ratified. We believe that neither in the Lords nor in the Commons could any successful opposition be made to it. But it contains stipulations of the very highest importance and novelty, just such as may afford material for endless criticism, and encourage those purposeless motions which are brought forward all the more readily when they can lead to nothing, and only give the opportunity for ingenious cavilling. A hasty ratification is quite a mine of argument to the class of critics to which we refer, for they can always urge that Parliament would never have consented to that of which they complain, and that it now refuses to listen to their rhetoric only because the evil is irremediable. It is clearly better to have a thorough practical debate at once and have done with the subject. If a treaty lies on the table of the House of Commons for a reasonable time, and no opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then every one must admit that it has been accepted by the nation. If it is really objectionable, then Parliament has the opportunity of saving the nation from obligations it would not willingly undertake and would always chafe under. For these reasons we are glad to find that, as a matter of fact, the Government will not be able to ratify the present treaty for some three weeks to come.

ROCHEFORT.

A Sketch of the Life of Count Victor-Henri de Rochefort-Lucay.

The announcement was made a day or two since that HENRI ROCHEFORT had been condemned to death by the Versaillists. Later cable telegrams state that he is yet to be tried, which may be only the prelude to his execution. The life of ROCHEFORT presents many romantic incidents. A personal friend thus narrates the events of his early life:

HENRI was born in July, 1830. It was not in common parlance what might be termed a "happy birth," for the child's head was so large that it required the utmost skill of *les medicins* to bring him into existence, and even then, the life of his mother was barely saved. This peculiarity still remains, and imparts an appearance of deformity whenever he is uncovered; in fact, he is said to have the largest head, and most massive forehead of any man in France; both are high, square and hard-looking, like the man himself. The face is equally with the head hard, clear and firm, yet not wanting in many signs of tenderness and sympathy, and at times, even of mirth. When HENRI was a child his nurse used to make him a cap of peculiar construction which he always wore to conceal this deformity. The wonderful head was supposed, in the first place, to present its strange appearance in consequence of water upon the brain; this belief readily gained ground as the "child grew up frail." In his early years the head still weighed the child down, and was regarded by his nurse as of so serious a deformity that whenever it was said he would get to be a "great man," she invariably replied that "if Monsieur le Compte brought money into the family, it would be by exhibiting himself as a natural curiosity." Passing from his childhood, we next find HENRI at school, where he is at the same time a dunce and a scholar. These opposites phrenologists would readily account for on manipulating the boy's head. He is stated to have been silent and meek, and afraid to ask for anything at table; and yet he knew not fear. His want of "caution" has gained for him the character of bravery. Seeing his school-fellows plunge into deep water, he must needs plunge, also, when at the time he could not swim a stroke, and though he is not known to have made a similar effort in the stream, we yet find him shortly afterward engaged in a duel with swords, before he knew a single "pass" or had ever before drawn a sword from its scabbard. He had no "locality," as it is termed, and consequently was ever losing himself. Even since grown up he has often forgotten where he lived—that is, unless he had occupied the same residence for a long time. Engagements, when made, passed out of his mind at once, as if they never existed, and as for any idea of expenditure, he had simply none, for in arithmetic he was completely abroad. With this catalogue of deficiencies, it may be asked what ROCHEFORT could really do? and I may reply that beyond poetry, politics and grammer his memory appears scarcely to exist; and yet, with these three qualifications, he has risen to be the extraordinary man, which even his enemies admit he really is. His inborn tendency toward verse led ROCHEFORT to rhyme-writing almost as soon as he became a school-boy. A theme being set by the master of the school, HENRI rhymed his lines, and then, it appears, induced a school-fellow at the same desk to sign them. This versified theme was pronounced the best sent up, and the name attached to it was read aloud, and ROCHEFORT'S friends say he cannot to this day, without emotion, speak of the boy's honest act in disowning the authorship. From that hour HENRI became the poet of the academy, and at the college to which he soon after removed, he carried off all the literary educational honors. ROCHEFORT'S "Republican tendencies" early developed themselves, and these, it appears, were derived from his mother, who, in early life, broke away from her high aristocratic family, and declared in favor of Democracy and free thought. This high-spirited woman died in 1856, but steadily maintained her principles to the last. Her son's first revolutionary demonstration was as leader of a school riot, and when only sixteen he brought out a manuscript magazine, *The College*, on the cover of which was written the following "confession of faith:" "He who accepts command, even of children, is a tyrant, for he arrogates to himself the powers of punishment and reward—powers nowhere to be found in the laws of nature." But to return to the school-days of the young HENRI. We have said that at the age of sixteen he led the school-riot; and the same year he made himself notorious in another direction. This occurred under the following circumstances: Monseigneur SIBOUR having been appointed Archbishop of Paris, in succession to Monseigneur AFFRE, killed in the June barricades of 1848, while administering to the dying, the new dignitary, according to custom, gave a breakfast to the more advanced and distinguished pupils of the metropolitan colleges. ROCHEFORT was to represent the College of St. Louis at this breakfast, as its poet laureate, and was directed by the Principal to prepare a poem for the occasion. ROCHEFORT agreed, on the one condition of keeping the poem secret until produced by himself at the entertainment. He was allowed his way, but what was the consternation of the Archbishop and the Principal of St. Louis, when, instead of flattering their monarchical tendencies, young HENRI read a satirical panegyric upon the act of the Archbishop himself, in adopting the children of certain political persons, whom he described as the assassins of the Republican Gen. BREA. This act, of course, lost HENRI the favor of his Principal, for the moment, and caused him to remark to Mme. ROCHEFORT that "he did not know whether the boy was a fool or a genius." Two years after (1850) he took his B. A. degree; and, drenched with Greek, Latin and mathematics, returned home. His father, a literary man, was desirous he should become a doctor. He entered as a student, but his horror of witnessing physical suffering caused him to quit this line of profession. Being of good family, he was next enabled to obtain a Government situation in the Patent Office. Here he was always late, and would not be called to account by those above him; consequently, we next find him removing from post to post, until he arrives at the Imperial Audit Office, where, by attending more to poetry than figures, he often makes serious mistakes in his auditory. Still, he retained the post for five years, when he was dismissed for "bad writing."

The later days of ROCHEFORT show the boy to be father to the man. While holding clerical office, he had been aspiring to art-criticism, as well as writing plays, and in 1856 his name appeared on a play-bill for the first time, as part author of a farce styled "A Well-dressed Gentleman." In 1858 he became a regular newspaper writer, but was dismissed in six weeks for "incapacity." ROCHEFORT, in 1859, made his entrance upon the legitimate field of journalism as a writer in *Charivari*, the leading comic paper of Paris. About the same time he fought his second duel with an impertinent person whom he detected in reading a letter over his shoulder. In this encounter he sustained a slight scratch. He was soon discovered to be a brilliant and forcible writer, and Baron HAUSSMANN offered him the position of sub-inspector of fine arts, on a salary of $600 a year, but he refused the place. He passed from the *Charivari* to the *Nain Jaune*, and then to the *Figaro*, commencing his career with an attack on the now ex-Queen of Spain. He gradually established a reputation as being one of the keenest masters of satire in the French capital. The *Soleil* at the end of the year, took him away from the *Figaro* by the offer of a liberal salary, but the proprietors of the latter, at the end of another year tempted him back again on a salary of $400 per month for two articles per week. By this time he had become famous. He assailed the Empire, and everybody and everything appertaining to it, in merciless style; and, again resorting to the sword, acquired additional notoriety by fighting a duel with Prince ACHILLE MURAT about the infamous CORA PEARL. Soon after, he was engaged in another duel, this time with the quarrelsome PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, who put a bullet in his side. In the beginning of 1868, the *Figaro* received a warning from the Government on account of the scathing severity of ROCHEFORT'S articles, and his connection with the paper was severed to avoid its suspension. In June, 1868, he commenced the publication of *La Lanterne*, by the severity and scurrility of his articles in which he attracted world-wide attention, and brought down upon himself the wrath of NAPOLEON. In November, 1869, he announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, and was elected. He was suffered to return to Paris, and took the oath of allegiance to the Empire, but failed to create any sensation until he commenced the publication of a new journal, *La Marseillaise*, in which, in January, 1870, he made a bitter assault upon Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, a cousin of the Emperor. This resulted in the killing of VICTOR NOIR, one of ROCHEFORT'S assistants, at whose funeral Paris was thrown into great excitement. The Corps Legislatif finally ordered him to be prosecuted for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The trial resulted in a sentence to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and undergo an imprisonment of six months. The fall of the Empire at Sedan found ROCHEFORT in prison. But he was at once released by the mob, and became a member of the Government of National Defense. By the efforts which he then made in behalf of order, he soon disgusted his admirers, and their ingratitude led him to withdraw from the Government. On the 8th of February he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from Paris, and commenced the publication of a new journal styled the *Mot d'Ordre*. He resigned his seat, however, because President THIERS had signed the treaty of peace. He was bitterly opposed to the Thiers Republic, but his name did not appear among those of the leaders of the Commune.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S father, under the name of EDMUND ROCHEFORT, attained the distinction of one of the most prolific and *spirituel* vaudevillistes of his day. The son seems to have inherited the peculiar genius of his father. While in office he edited a second edition of the *Dictionnaire de la Conversation*, wrote a sketch of the theatres, and soon afterward became one of the editors of the *Charivari*. He founded *La Chronique Parisienne*, a journal of artistic and literary correspondence, which had but a short existence. He was one of the editors of *L'Almanach pour rire* and *L'Almanach du Charivari*. He wrote successively for the stage: "Un Monsieur Bien Mis," produced at the Folies-Dramatiques, Feb. 15, 1856; "Je Suis Mon Fils," Palais-Royal, February, 1860; "Le Petit Cousin, (opérette,) Bouffe-Parisiens, April, 1860; "Les Roueries d'Une Ingénue," (three-act comedy,) Vaudeville, August, 1861; "Une Martingale," (a one-act vaudeville,) Variétés, April, 1862; "Un Premier Avril, (opérette,) Bouffe-Parisiens, May, 1862; "Les Bienfaits de Champavert," Délassements-Comiques, May, 1862; "Un Homme du Sud," Palais Royal, August, 1862; "Nos Petites Faiblesses," Variétés, November, 1862; "Les Secrets du Grand Albert," Variétés, January, 1863; "Sortor Soule," Gymnase, February, 1863; "Les Mystéres de l'Hôtel des Venten," Palais Royal, June, 1863; "La Véillesse de Brididi," Variétés, March, 1864; "Les Mémoires de Réséda," Palais Royal, May, 1865; "La Tribu des Rousses," Palais Royal, July, 1865; "Sauvé, Mon Dieu!" Vaudeville, August, 1865; "La Faire aux Grotesques," Palais Royal, February, 1866; "La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle," Vaudeville, September, 1866. His first acknowledged book appeared in 1862. *Les Petits Mystéres de l'Hôtel des Ventes*, although he, in 1859, wrote and published a historical romance called *La Marquise de Courcelles*, for and under the name of M. Eng. de Mirecourt.

How the Captive Was Received at Versailles.

Versailles (May 21) Correspondence London Times.

Never have I witnessed a scene of greater excitement than the entry of ROCHEFORT into Versailles as a prisoner today. He was brought in by the St. Germain road, and was seated in a family omnibus drawn by four horses. First came a squadron of *gendarmes*, then the omnibus, surrounded by Chasseurs d'Afrique, and lastly a squadron of the same corps. In the vehicle with ROCHEFORT were his secretary, MOURIOT, and four police agents, dressed in plain clothes. Outside the omnibus were an officer of the *gendarmerie* in uniform and two or three *sergents-de-ville* not in uniform. ROCHEFORT'S moustache had disappeared. He had himself shaved closely before setting out from Paris, in order to disguise himself, but there was no mistaking him. It was 1½ o'clock in the afternoon when the *cortége*, arriving at the end of the Boulevard du Roi, entered the Rue des Réservoirs. Every one ran into the street, and shouts of execration were raised on all sides. It was no mere demonstration of a mob. The citizens of all classes joined in it. One man ventured to cry "Vive ROCHEFORT!" He was kicked by several persons who happened to be near him, and was saved from further violence only by arrest at the hands of the *sergents-de-ville*. Along the Rue des Réservoirs, the Rue de la Pompe, the Place Hoche, the Rue de Hoche, and the Avenue St. Cloud, ROCHEFORT was greeted with incessant shouts of "A bas l'assassin; à pied le brigand; à mort!" The people wanted to have him out of the omnibus, and it was with difficulty the cavalry prevented them from dragging him out and inflicting summary execution. The cavalcade was obliged to go at a slow pace, but finally he was safely lodged in jail. I believe that but for the precautions taken by the Government he would have been killed before he got near it. The demand to have an example made of him, and the dissatisfaction at seeing him brought to prison in a carriage were loud and general.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Full Official Vote for State Officers and Congressmen.

The official vote at the New-Hampshire election in March last is given by the Concord *Republican* of Saturday. The total vote for Governor was 69,728, divided as follows:

James A. Weston, Democrat	34,700
James Pike, Republican	33,892
Lemuel P. Cooper, Labor Reform	782
Albert G. Comings, Temperance	314
Horton D. Walker, and scattering	40

Weston's plurality, 808; minority, 328.

The total vote for Railroad Commissioner was 69,881, divided as follows:

Dauphin W. Buckminster, Republican	34,493
David Gilchrist, Democrat	34,064
George Roberts, Labor Reform, and others	1,324

The vote for Congressmen in the three districts resulted as follows, and as in their case a plurality elects, the three Democratic candidates were all chosen:

Dist.	Counties.	Rep. Small.	Dem. Hibbard.	L. R. Van Dame.
1—	Rockingham	5,605	5,242	19
	Strafford	2,891	2,754	192
	Belknap	1,808	2,191	5
	Carroll	1,781	2,257	...
	Total	12,085	12,444	216

Hibbard's plurality, 359; majority, 127. There were 16 scattering votes.

Dist.	Counties.	Stevens.	Bell.	Gove.
2—	Merrimack	4,339	5,187	84
	Hillsborough	6,296	6,297	76
	Total	10,635	11,484	157

Bell's plurality, 849; majority, 647. There were 45 scattering votes.

Dist.	Counties.	Griffin.	Parker.	Baker.
3—	Chesire	3,440	2,631	9
	Sullivan	2,176	2,022	148
	Grafton	4,136	4,763	84
	Coos	1,286	1,754	9
	Total	11,038	11,170	250

Parker's plurality, 132; minority, 234. There were 116 scattering votes.

New Political Combinations and Movements in Utah.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 27.

Every-one is tolerably conversant with late occurrences in Utah. The Gentile miners and other inhabitants, who are quite numerous in the territory, have finally become alive to the situation, and, with growing numbers, have gained confidence. They have discarded all the party ties of Republicanism and Democracy, which divide the people elsewhere, and have united themselves into a Liberal organization, for the purpose of promoting the election of anti-Mormom members to the next Legislature, and of supporting the United States authorities in enforcing the laws of the country. To this end the nucleus of the organization known as the Territorial Central Committee of the Liberal Party, held a meeting in Salt Lake City on the 20th inst. J. MILTON ORR was appointed Chairman, and Judge SPICER, Secretary, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That County or District Committees in each district of the Territory are requested to hold a Convention, for the purpose of appointing Councilmen for the next Legislature, on the last Monday of June, (26th,) 1871, and to report such nominations to the Chairman of this Committee, and also what assistance, if any, they may need for election purposes.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Territory, previous to the August election; and it was also decided that the Fourth of July should be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

CROP REPORTS.

Encouraging Reports from Western New-York.

From the Rochester Union, June 2.

So far as the crops of Western New-York are concerned, we do not find any just reason to complain or forebode ill. A few days of dry, hot weather lead farmers to cry out that the grass is about to be destroyed and other crops injured. We cannot see that anything is perishing of thirst hereabouts, and a day of rain, liable to be enjoyed at any time, would make everything in the vegetable line a dazzling green. Taking all things into account, there is no good and justifiable cause for complaint, or a want of hopefulness for bountiful crops this season. Citizens who have lately traveled in the West report that in all the North-western States the prospects for wheat, barley, oats, &c., are excellent. In Kentucky and Missouri the wheat is somewhat injured by rust. But they say the wheat has yet to meet its greatest dangers. Panicy people will not believe in a bountiful crop till the grain is in the elevators.

The Summer Exodus Begun—A Struggle for Fresh Air—The Flight to the Waterside.

Many good people who live in or near provincial towns say that they "can't understand what city folks want to run off to a watering-place every Summer for." They think it a silly waste of time and money—a fashionable folly of the day. If they are once unfortunate enough to spend a Summer in New-York, however, the mystery is cleared up to their entire satisfaction. Few city residents are there for whom, at this season, the thought of breezy lawns and quiet drives, and the cool seaside does not present an almost irresistible fascination, haunting them in dusty street and close office till it becomes almost a mania, and they go perforce to pack the valise. One venerable merchant comes to mind who used to pooh-pooh the watering-places. He would stride up and down before his old house in Bond-street, and pretend he could smell the breeze from the river. "Talk of your watering-places," he would say, "What watering-place is equal to this!" It came to be believed that this old gentleman's inside was lined with copper. He would strut about when the thermometer was ninety degrees in the shade and pretend he liked it. Most people, however, take a different view, and fly in all directions before the scorching blasts.

It is not the want of water, nor of lovely drives or scenery, that takes people so universally to watering-places. It is the want of breath—the imperious demand of the lungs for pure air. Approaching the City in the evening, one can see for miles away the haze of light rising over the vast expanse of buildings. If we could see the City through the proper media after one of these furious noondays we should find it exhaling heat in the same way over its whole surface like a huge stove. The heat has stored itself in the vast blocks of brick and stone, and it pours out again as from a furnace through night as well as day. Straw hats, dusters, baths, all are inefficient. The oxygen is all burnt out of the air, and the system gasps half asphyxiated. Human nature wilts at once.

To escape from the furnace men fly anywhere. Central Park is a beneficent harbor for a hundred thousand of the poor who must stay in the City. But the greater number of those who can do so have Summer homes in the suburbs or at the watering-places. Many clerks spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday at the sea-side hotels. Others go in vast numbers down the Bay to the various bayside resorts to spend Sunday alone.

This exodus has now fairly commenced. A few who have their households at Newport, Saratoga and Long Branch, left town yesterday at noon and afternoon by boat and car bound for those places. In the evening all the trains bound northward to Harlem and Morrisania, eastward over Long Island, and westward to Newark, Elizabeth, Roselle and Orange, were crammed with half-stifled citizens. The Astoria, Harlem and Staten Island boats also transported unusual numbers of passengers from the City. Today steam-boats will ply to Coney Island, Rockaway, the Highlands, Staten Island shore, and many other points, all taking a good freight, though the rush now among the Sunday excursions is as nothing to what it will be in two weeks.

WASHINGTON.

Bowen, the Ex-Congressman, Convicted of Bigamy.

More Tricks on the Trial—End of a Libel Suit—Appointments by Gov. Cooke—The Strikes Successful.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—BOWEN was finally convicted of bigamy today by a jury on which were seven black and five white men. Judge OLIN, in his charge, was very clearly of the opinion that the New-York record was a fraud and a forgery, and so thought the jury, for they treated it as so much waste paper. What BOWEN will do is not known, but probably move in arrest of judgment for a new trial, which he can hardly get. Fraud and rascality have seemed to keep step with every phase of this trial. Today it was suddenly discovered that the indictment was missing, and the most rigorous search failed to find it. The conviction finally settled down upon the minds of all present that it had been stolen. The defendant's counsel then agreed that a newspaper copy of the document should stand in its stead, otherwise the trial must have come to an end. BOWEN was accompanied in Court by his last wife, Mrs. KING, who clings to him through thick and thin, with true womanly devotion.

END OF A LIBEL SUIT.

The Finney libel suit, against MURTAGH & HARRIS of the *Daily Republican* newspaper of this city, wherein Mr. FINNEY has first lost his character, through his own indiscretions, and then sued a newspaper to recover it, resulted, today, in a verdict for the newspaper.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

Gov. COOKE caused a great deal of mingled pleasure and disappointment today by sending in the eagerly-expected list of city appointments, the selection of which a recent act of the Legislature confers upon him. The pleasure was conferred upon the fortunate chosen and their friends, and the disappointment upon a host of expectants who had got their desires pitched very high. As these appointments are of a temporary or provisional character, many of the old list are retained. As a whole they are very generally commended, especially the school appointments. Mr. J. O. WILSON, the present Superintendent, and confessedly one of the best adapted men in the country for the purpose, being retained in that position. HENRY A. WILLARD and ZALMON RICHARDS, two well known citizens, are respectively appointed Comptroller and Auditor, and Col. TIMOTHY LUBEY, Water Registrar.

END OF THE STRIKE.

The laborers' strike ended today in a concession on the part of the contractors to the demands of the strikers, most of the former agreeing to give $2 per day. A strike and a surrender when the city is full of unemployed men is a queer phase of affairs. This operation was one of brute force simply, and if only one contractor had had back-bone enough to stick it out, he would either have beaten the strikers, or put the Police force in a very tight place.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week were $459,000; shipments, notes, $2,384,670; fractional currency, $602,206. The Treasurer holds as security for the circulation of National banks, $358,527,950; and for public deposits, $15,765,500. National Bank circulation outstanding this date, $316,746,023. Receipts from Internal Revenue today, $937,938. Total for the fiscal year to date, $133,838,384.

TROUBLE ON THE ERIE.

The Freight Brakemen Strike for an Advance in Wages—Great Excitement all Along the Line.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 3.—The brakemen employed on the Erie freight-trains, whose wages were advanced last Fall to $1 88 per day, have demanded a further advance of twelve and a half cents, or two dollars per day. This not being acceded to, the brakemen of the trains that were to leave Hornellsville yesterday, determined on a strike, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a through freight-train, consisting of between thirty and forty cars on the Buffalo division, attempted to leave the yard, but some of the fastenings had been uncoupled, and only a part of the train succeeded in getting out of the yard. As these were ascending the grade, one after another of the cars were detached, and went rushing back toward the yard at a fearful speed. Finally three cars laden with molasses were uncoupled, and in their downward descent came in contact with the cars which had preceded them, and which had stopped at a crossing, smashing the cars, bursting the hogsheads of molasses, and piling the cars and fragments in such a position as to form a pyramid. The chains communicating with the breaks had been removed, and things assumed a serious aspect. The result was that the train did not proceed to Buffalo, but returned to the yard at Hornellsville, after the track had been cleared of broken cars. A great deal of excitement prevailed at Hornellsville in consequence. The conductors of freight-trains on the several divisions of the Erie were telegraphed to stop their trains at the several stations at which they receive the dispatches, until further orders, thus precluding the congregating of any considerable number of brakemen.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair Sentenced to be Hanged—Scenes in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—On the conclusion of the argument of Mrs. FAIR'S counsel on the motion for a new trial, this evening, Judge DWINNELL informed CAMPBELL, counsel for the people, that it was unnecessary for him to reply, as attempt to impeach the jurors had failed, and he would overrule exceptions taken during the trial. He then briefly alluded to the crime and the prolonged and impartial trials she had had, and sentenced the prisoner, LAURA D. FAIR, to be hanged on the 28th of July. A remarkable scene then ensued. Mrs. FAIR maintained almost her usual composure, but strong-minded women who had attended throughout manifested their sympathy in the most ostentatious manner, Mrs. EMILY PITTS STEVENS, leader of the party, embracing the prisoner's mother, and then going over to the reporters' desk, telling them she hoped they were satisfied now, &c., &c. These manifestations continued until the Court-room was cleared. It is believed that Gov. HAIGHT will not interfere.

Personal.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—HORACE GREELEY and Gen. MERRITT leave for home this afternoon via Louisville and Cincinnati. Owing to the want of time they did not attend the Confederate Relief picnic at Vicksburg, on the 2d inst.

The Harvard College Regatta—A Victory for the Sophomores.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The annual Harvard College regatta took place over the two-mile Charles River course today. The first race was between the second crews of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, the former taking the inside position. The Sophomores crossed and fouled the Freshmen soon after starting, and the Juniors fouled the Sophomores in turning the stake, breaking the second oar of the latter. The Sophomores won the race, notwithstanding the accidents, in 14 minutes 55 seconds; the Juniors' time being 15 minutes 10 seconds, and the Freshmen 15 minutes 20 seconds. Owing to the mixed claims of foul, the referee reserved his decision. The first Freshmen crew went over the course for the Beacon Cup, their Junior competitors not appearing.

Wrecked Vessels Pillaged by Indians Along the Spanish Main.

KINGSTON, June 3.—The bark *Ynes*, with a cargo of 8,200 bags of coffee, the loss of which, on the Maracaibo reefs, has been previously reported, was pillaged by Indians, and 1,200 bags of coffee stolen. The Captain was powerless against the thieves, and the Government is unable to afford protection. Depredations by Indians all along the Spanish Main, against vessels in distress and others, are becoming very frequent.

Riot on the North Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—A serious riot is in progress on the North Pacific Railroad, fourteen miles east of Brainard. A number of laborers struck for higher wages, which being refused, they became riotous. Troops have been sent for from Fort Ripley.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, June 3, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.11	74	S. W.	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Baltimore	30.06	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Boston	29.86	75	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.90	74	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	78	S.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.94	58	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.90	73	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.08	77	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.02	72	S.	Light.	Fair.
Corinne	29.90	43	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	29.91	71	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.90	56	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.01	75	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.03	77	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.07	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Memphis	29.97	75	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	70	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	29.96	78	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.09	75	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-London	29.90	68	S.	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	29.85	77	.....	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.93	78	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.09	73	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Omaha	29.74	78	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.90	77	S. E.	Calm.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.00	79	.....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.22	83	S. W.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.96	72	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.91	74	.....	Fresh.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.92	58	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	30.12	77	W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.97	77	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.89	69	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.96	74	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.06	74	N. E.	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.17	77	.....	Light.	Cloudy.
Cape May	30.02	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	30.14	69	S. W.	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg	.....	78	.....	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.94	70	.....	Calm.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.75	79	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport	29.97	78	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	30.03	77	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The barometer remains high on the Pacific coast, with brisk westerly winds and fair weather. Heavy rain, with fresh easterly winds, has prevailed on the Gulf coast, and the cloudy weather has extended to North Carolina and Tennessee. The barometer has fallen decidedly in Louisiana, as also on the East Atlantic coast. The highest pressure is found in North Carolina. The pressure has risen at Key West, with diminishing south-east winds. Clear and partially cloudy weather has been very generally reported north of the Ohio Valley, but light local rains are now falling at several points. The threatening weather, with light rains, on Friday, in Indiana, has apparently moved into Ohio and eastward. Fresh southerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and light in the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the rain will cease by Sunday morning in Florida, but continue in Louisiana and Texas, and extend northward to Tennessee. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably be experienced on Sunday in the Ohio Valley, and on Lakes Michigan and Erie, and to some extent in the Eastern States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	69	76	84	88	80
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.80	..	29.80	..	29.79

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 77.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The following are the latest quotations of California mining stock: Original Hidden Treasure, 12; Belcher, 127; Crown Point, 274; Yellow Jacket, 69½; Ophir, 6½; Chollar Potosi, 40¾; Kentuck, 120; Gould and Curry, 84; Savage, 48.

The laborers' strike in Washington ended yesterday. There was a conference with the contractors, some of whom agreed to pay two dollars a day at once, and the others will pay that sum on new contracts.

ARCHIE L. CLARKE has surrendered himself to the Philadelphia Police, to answer for causing the death of GEORGE GREEN during a fight at Meade Alley wharf.

Government officers have entered complaints against numerous retail apothecaries in Boston for omitting the required stamps on certain articles.

The incoming wheat crop of California is estimated one-third higher than the estimate of two weeks ago. The surplus for exportation will be 150,000 tons.

Major ADAMS, of Portsmouth, N. H., whose disappearance has been mentioned, has been found at the house of a daughter, in Chelsea. Mass. He was affected with sun-stroke.

Fifty dollars was received at the Treasury Department, from Boston, as a mite for the Government from an invalid, to aid and comfort the sick and disabled soldiers.

The schooner *Mary L. Taylor*, arrived at SanFrancisco from Sitka yesterday, consigned to the United States Marshal, her captain having been arrested for engaging in contraband trade.

The original location of the Emma Mine in Utah has been purchased by an association of California capitalists. The price was $200,000 in coin.

GEORGE CLARK, Ex-Mayor of Newburg, N. Y., and well known throughout the State, died yesterday morning.

Senator WILSON leaves Boston to-morrow, for New-York, to sail in the *Scotia*, for Europe, on Wednesday.

GEORGE HALL and PETER MAGUIRE were yesterday sentenced, in Boston, to ten years each in the State Prison, for burglary.

WM. PRESCOTT, Jr., formerly a Boston Police officer, committed suicide by shooting himself, yesterday.

JAMES MCFADDEN was crushed to death, in North Cambridge, Mass., between the shaft of his truck and a gateway.

Two boys, aged ten years, named CONNERTON and MOSHER, were drowned at Boston on Friday in a dyke on the Back Bay Lands.

A very superior quality of block-coal has just been discovered within ten miles of the iron furnaces at South St. Louis.

Secretary FISH, who left Washington on Friday night for New-York, will return next week.

CHARLES S. STEEDMAN, a stock broker in San Francisco, has been sent to the insane asylum.

JUSTUS REINHOLD, late of Milwaukee, fell dead in a San Francisco saloon yesterday.

Desperate Stabbing Affrays.

At 10 o'clock last night WILLIAM TUITE, of No. 637 Greenwich-street, and PATRICK KANE, of No. 761 Washington-street, became involved in a quarrel in the liquor-store of H. HARTZER, No. 378 West Twelfth-street, during which KANE stabbed TUITE in the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. KANE was arrested by Capt. WASHBURNE and lodged in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

At 7 o'clock last night JAMES LAMB, of No. 500 West Thirty-first-street, while in the liquor-store of JAS. BOYLAN, Thirty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, quarreled with MICHAEL FLEMING and JAMES GILLAGAN. LAMB drew a pocket-knife and stabbed FLEMING in the left arm, and GILLAGAN in the left thigh. The assailant was arrested.

FOSTER'S APPEAL.

The Condemned Prisoner Reviews His Case.

He Never Intended to Kill Mr. Putnam—The Verdict of Death the Result of Public Resentment—He Thinks He Has Been Unjustly Treated.

TO THE PUBLIC: Sufficient time has elapsed since my conviction for the murder of Mr. PUTNAM to allow me to make that appeal to the cool judgment of the public which my counsel could not make in a court-room, oppressed by the usual legal formalities. I have not much to say, but in my awful position what little appeal I make is invested with a terrible importance, to me at least. After a short and impartial trial, before the case was submitted to the jury, Judge CARDOZO charged almost directly in my favor—at least, in modification of the verdict. He directed the jury that a fit of passion did not imply the requisite degree of malice justifying a verdict of murder in the first degree. He almost as much as told them that in my case there was no evidence proving that I intended to kill Mr. PUTNAM—that death was a result I never contemplated, and that however furious the resentment of the public might be, it would not be in accordance with their oath to convict me of a malicious purpose to kill Mr. PUTNAM.

The jury was evidently inclined to regard this direction of Judge CARDOZO, but they were afraid to abide by it thoroughly. Public opinion was too strong; and because, I believe, it did not stop to consider my case coolly, it compelled that jury to bring me in guilty of downright murder in the first degree. But even then they went as far as they dared in recommending me to mercy. They recommended me to mercy because they felt that there was something wrong with the rest of their verdict, and they wanted to make the best balance they could without taking any responsibility themselves. Now I make this appeal from my condemned cell, because the public are beginning to believe with Judge CARDOZO. Judge CARDOZO said the truth. He said I never meant to kill Mr. PUTNAM. He knew from the very evidence that there was nothing further from my intention—and it is the intention which makes the crime.

What are the facts of the case? I had been drinking heavily—God knows I can't excuse that. I was stupid drunk, mad drunk, and I got into a drunken difficulty with a strange man. That was Mr. PUTNAM. He said something which aggravated my drunken madness. Without any thought, without any calculation, on the impulse of blind fury, I struck him with the first thing that came to hand. That blow was never intended to kill Mr. PUTNAM. It was struck with hardly any intention at all. It was the work of a madman, not of a deliberate murderer. It was struck with no recognized weapon—just the first thing that came to hand. If it had fallen on the top of his head it would probably never have killed him. But it did kill him, and for the blow which I struck, without having any definite intention, resulting in his death, I am condemned to death in revenge. No one will pretend to say that I deliberately set about to effect Mr. PUTNAM'S death. I made no attempt to escape. I identified myself. I claimed to have struck him, having no idea, no earthly notion that my drunken blow would result in bringing about my conviction of murder.

Public resentment and exasperation brought about the verdict. There are men in the Tombs who have killed others soberly, in cold blood, and there has been no hue and cry after them. A man who had a quarrel with another and then went home and procured a knife with which he came back and stabbed him to death, deliberately and in cold blood, was sent to Sing Sing for four years the other day. There are others in this prison convicted of murder with weapons known to be deadly—so that their intentions in using them could not be doubted a moment—and they are safe. Then again, I was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that I might have no appeal. There is no appeal from that Court. Everybody else on the same charge is tried before General Sessions. There are three or four men now, convicted and sentenced, who have a stay of proceedings, and who will have a new trial, who were tried before General Sessions. I was tried out of my turn. There were others indicted for murder months before me, who have not been tried yet, because there was no hue and cry after them, while the public was resolved to have my blood as soon as possible. Out of these I alone am selected to undergo capital punishment, because mine was a sensational case.

No one can doubt the truth of this, and it is because this is the truth known to God and sworn to by me in the shadow of death, that I make my appeal to the public. I am doomed to die because a wicked drunken freak resulted in the death of a man, whom I no more intended to harm seriously than I would my own child. The public, perhaps, because it forgets me in the horror of my cell, convicted of an intention which I never had—as my Creator, into whose presence I am shortly to be hurled, knows better even than I do—insists on my execution. Is the recommendation to mercy to mean nothing? Does anybody refuse to see in it the protest of the jury against the pressure which forced them to bring me to the gallows? The public, which was furious, compelled the jury to act as it did, and I make my appeal, therefore, to the public.

I implore the public to consider my case, now that I am sentenced, and any evasion of law in my favor is impossible, coolly and dispassionately. I appeal to the public to be just and fear not. And what I have to say in my behalf I say with the solemnity of my situation. I make my appeal as a condemned murderer, sentenced to a speedy and ignominious death, helpless and powerless, but confident that the same feeling which on an impulse secured my conviction, will, when cool and deliberate, do even me proper justice. WILLIAM FOSTER.

Curious Statistics of Suicides in New-York.

Some of the details in the cases of the 101 suicides for the year 1871 (nearly two per week) recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and hitherto unpublished, are interesting. As already stated in the TIMES, 79 of these were males, and 22 females, and of that number 27 chose death by hanging, 21 by shooting, and 11 by drowning; 9 cut or stabbed themselves, 7 jumped from dizzy heights, 25 took poison, and 1 placed himself before a locomotive. It appears that the Germans during the year have been the most prone to take their own lives, having furnished forty-six or nearly one-half of the entire number. Hanging seems to have been the favorite form of suicide, there being seventeen, a plurality over all other methods adopted by them to "shuffle off the mortal coil." Of the forty-six Germans who chose other methods than hanging, eleven put an end to existence by shooting, seven used violent and active drugs to poison themselves, three leaped from windows, three cut their throats, one stabbed, and another killed himself with a hatchet, and three chose death by drowning. Native Americans and the Irish are next upon the roll of those "rashly importunate, weary of breath." There are sixteen cases of each nationality. Six of the Americans slumbered into death by swallowing narcotic poison, five shot themselves, two took Paris green, two cut their throats, and one hanged himself. Of the Irish, six took poison, four hanged and two shot themselves, two leaped from windows, one drowned himself, and one cut his throat. Of seven English suicides, four took poison, one hanged himself, one leaped from a roof, and one drowned himself. There were three French suicides, of which number one hanged himself, one cut his throat, and one leaped from a roof. The remaining thirteen of the total number, and scattered through various nationalities, ended their lives by all the different plans above specified, except one, who threw himself before a locomotive. It is interesting to note that the Germans preferred the most violent deaths, even in the choice of poisons, such as Paris green, strychnine, &c., the most active and deadly.

The Republican Re-Enrollment.

The enrollment of Republican voters in the Fifteenth Assembly District, at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 Thirty-third-street, last evening, progressed quietly but very slowly. Only eighty-eight out of about 300 in waiting, were added to the lists. The Committee on Enrollment adjourned until to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Inspectors of the new Republican enrollment in the First Assembly District met last evening at No. 154 Franklin-street, Mr. KINGSLEY presiding. Upward of one hundred names made application for enrollment.

In the Seventh Assembly District the Committee on Enrollment met at No. 86 Sixth-avenue last evening. Messrs. JOHN LAWSON, F. A. CONKLING, E. C. BENEDICT, A. J. H. DUGANNE, J. A. RICHMOND and others were present, and one hundred and three members were enrolled. A noticeable feature of the proceedings was the marked respectability of those whose names were registered.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LIFE'S PITY.

I think the pity of this life is love;
For though my rosebud, thrilling into life,
Kissed by the love-beams of the glowing sun,
Meets his fond gaze with her pure, tender eyes,
Filled with the rapture of a glad surprise
That from his light her glory shall be won;
Yet, when into her very heart he sighs,
Behold! she puts away her life—and dies.

I think the pity of this life is love:
Because, to me but little joy has come
Of all that most I hoped would make life's sun;
For though the perfumed seasons come and go,
The Spring birds warble, e'en the rivers flow
To meet some love that to their own doth run,
My bud of love hath bloomed for other eyes,
And I am left—to sorrow and to sighs.

I think the pity of this life is love;
For from our love we gather all life's pain,
And place too oft our hearts on earthly shrines,
Where we would kneel—but where, alas! we fall
Beneath a shadow ever past recall:
We seek for gold, when 'tis but dross that shines.
Then—if we may not turn our hearts above—
I know the pity of this life is love.

—*The Overland Monthly.*

OUR PHOTOGRAPHER.

A little while ago, looking through an old long-disused desk, I found a photograph, the very existence of which I had forgotten. Those for whom it was taken, those whose hands placed it where it lay, are gone; it has no value any longer, except for the memories that linger about it. One of these days it will be burned, and no one will have any loss, unless perhaps the Genius of Photography may bethink herself of weeping over one of her earliest and rudest productions. In the mean time I keep it, rough as it is; and it has reminded me not only of a life which is ended, with all its loves, joys and sorrows, in obscurity and silence, but also of a romance belonging neither to itself nor to me, but to the story of the wandering artist who took it.

Far away in the west of Canada, the borders of our little town were washed by the waters of one of the great lakes on one side, and on the other inclosed by the forest. We lived utterly out of the world, but connected with it by channels of communication, along which flowed constant, though slender, streams of intercourse all the Summer; while in Winter we became almost a colony of hermits. Every day, while navigation was open, great steamers crowded with passengers, gay with flags, noisy with bands, went up and down, stopping for a few minutes as they passed, and drawing the idle population to the wharf to see who came or went, or what news might be gathered; and twice a week all the year there came through the wood from the larger town, which served as our metropolis, a lumbering stage, bringing our letters from the other side of the world, and keeping us from absolute isolation during those months when we were closed in on every side by ice and snow.

We were a friendly and sociable community. If we had little knowledge of the outside world, we knew a great deal about our own. Not only the faces of our townspeople were familiar to us, but even the histories—in outline at least—of most of them were so too; and certainly few strangers, of high degree or low, came among us without becoming immediately the objects of lively, not to say curious, interest. In a large town our photographer would have been nobody; in our town he became a personage.

Our house stood at the end of the principal street—or rather just beyond the place where it ceased to be a street, and became a road, and after the houses had begun to be scattered, with gardens and little spaces of ground between them. One of these spaces, a little larger than the rest, was covered with grass and traversed by a brook, which, having crossed the road, was making its way to join the lake. It was a pleasant enough little spot ten years ago, though no doubt it has long since been built over; and it was there that, one Spring day, a yellow van made its appearance, and our photographer commenced his career among us.

He was only a traveling artist, it must be confessed. His studio strongly resembled one of those itinerant mansions which appear mysteriously at fairs, conveying giants and dwarfs, fat women and living skeletons, from one admiring circle of spectators to another; but then it was a studio—everybody was assured of that by an inscription in large crimson letters over the door, which told us also that it belonged to "James Patterson, Photographic Artist"—and, of course, was to be looked at with respect.

After all, he did know something of his business, and managed sometimes to make real likenesses. The one I have is rough, and the figures badly posed, but it represents undeniably the originals; and that is more than can always be said for works of far greater pretension. So he grew popular, and was in demand for all kinds of photographs—landscapes, houses, pet animals, (he was thought to have a *spécialité* for pet dogs,) children, grown people—everything that could be photographed he did. Naturally he made money. Whether he had brought any with him I do not know; but at the end of the year he certainly found himself, over and above all his expenses, master of several hundred dollars.

I ought perhaps to have said before, that when Patterson arrived he brought with him in his van a wife and baby. The baby was a pretty little girl of about a year old; the wife a remarkably nice-looking young woman of perhaps five-and-twenty. She assisted her husband in his work, and kept the "studio" in the most beautiful order; she and her baby, being seen there all day long, became almost as much public characters as Patterson himself.

The Summer of their arrival in our town was one of great excitement. Oil had been discovered about ten miles off, and wells were being dug and worked with frantic eagerness. Every one caught the oil fever more or less violently; we talked, thought, dreamed of nothing but oil. Of course, oil became a symbol—it was but the gold fever in another form that raged among us; and truly the accounts which came to us every day were enough to stir the most phlegmatic. One day, a man, meaning to build himself a house, had dug out a large shallow cellar; coming back in the morning he found his cellar a great lake of oil—so many hundred dollars dropped into his hand, as it were, in the night. Another day it was a well, which had been sunk but a little way when a strong jet of oil sprung up, spouting thousands of gallons into the air, scattering riches to the winds till the stream could be controlled and carried off safely. Such stories came to us constantly.

By degrees we began to be invaded. Houses for refining the oil were built all round us, and the pure air began to be tainted with the smell of petroleum. Everybody grumbled. Yet I dare say the mere grumbling helped a little to keep up among us the daily interest in what our neighbors were doing. Many of our townspeople bought wells, or shares of wells; many of the lower class among them went away to Petrolia to try their chances as diggers, or at any rate to share in some way the large sums of money which began to circulate there. All through the Winter this continued; the oil still rose, still was refined and sold, and embarked for all parts of the world; and every one looked forward to Spring to open new wells, and double the prosperity which last Summer had begun.

Great, nevertheless, was the amazement with which, one day, we saw Patterson's door and windows fast closed, and heard that he had taken his wife and child and gone to Petrolia. What befell him there I did not see with my own eyes, but the tale was told me in detail soon afterward. He established himself with his family at the newly-built hotel—do not attach any ideas of grandeur, nor even of comfort, to the word—and immediately applied himself to find and buy a suitable place for a well, meaning to make his fortune without partners, or, if he could help it, fellow-laborers either. After a careful examination of the whole neighborhood, and much weighing of the rival merits of the yet unoccupied sites, he made his choice, and with part of his capital bought a piece of land large enough to sink a well, such as those which were coining dollars for their lucky owners on every side. Here he went to work, digging from morning till night, and every hour hoping to see the brown oil glimmering duskily at the bottom of the hole.

Meantime Mrs. Patterson had shared but very slightly in her husband's castle-building. The prosperity of the last year had been delightful to her; it had consoled her, most likely, for much past privation and trouble, and had made her very hopeful for the future. They had done so well, and she herself was growing so expert an assistant, that there seemed a reasonable prospect of her husband being able to establish himself in some large town, where they could have a real home, and where by and by her little girl would go to school, and grow up among other children, well clothed and taught and provided for. No doubt every dollar laid by had been a real good to her; the sum as it grew seemed to represent substantial comfort and respectability in future. It was hard for her to see the whole store risked in what was certainly a game of chance; for she knew, as every one else did, that though there were many and great prizes to be dug out of the oil-field, there were also undeniable and dismal blanks. What arguments she may have used before they moved to Petrolia, I do not know; she did not talk of the matter then or afterward; but certainly after the well was bought, after some of their money had been paid for the land, some for the materials necessary for working it, and some for their board at the hotel, she took up the part of making the best of everything, and doing all she could to help and encourage her husband in the new kind of work he had rashly undertaken.

Patterson was, of course, entirely unused to hard physical labor. He worked at first with tremendous energy, and in a few days began to feel that he had overdone it. Sunday came, and the perpetual digging stopped. Our poor photographer, stiff and weary, could hardly drag himself down into the rough dining-room of the house, where groups of men were as busy talking of oil as they had been all the week seeking for it. He went about from one to another, hearing what they had to say, asking the more experienced their opinion of his ground, questioning everybody as to the depth below the surface of the ground at which oil had been reached, propping up his hopes till they became certainties. But he was so tired that he was glad to go up, by and by, to his wife's room, and drop into the rocking-chair there for a good long rest.

She talked to him for a little while, and then he fell asleep. She hung up a shawl to keep the draught from the open window from blowing on him, and laid another softly over him, for she had noticed that he was shivery, in spite of the sunshine. Then she sat down and kept her baby occupied quietly, that he might rest undisturbed.

But at 1 o'clock the dinner-bell clanging noisily awoke him, and they all went downstairs. Patterson, however, could eat nothing, and his wife began to think seriously about that plague of our neighborhood—fever and ague. There was, as there always is in Canadian country inns, tea with the dinner. She carried a great cupful upstairs with her and put it beside her husband when she had persuaded him to lie down. Then she took her child and went out in search of quinine—a thing pretty sure to be found in every settlement with a swamp close at hand. However, though she got the quinine, it was useless; Patterson would not hear of taking it.

"Nonsense, Nelly," he said; "don't go and frighten yourself; I am all right, only not used to digging all day, like these chaps. Let me be; I guess I'll be at work again to-morrow as soon as any of them."

She was not consoled, but he was obstinate; and in the morning, after a restless feverish night, he did go back to work, declaring that the air was all he wanted. But in less than an hour he dragged himself back, fairly beaten by illness. Then there came two or three weeks which were in no way pleasant ones for poor Mrs. Patterson. Her husband, in the agonies of fever and ague, and his mind still running upon that scarcely commenced digging, was not an easy patient to nurse; her child suffered from the change into this noisy dirty house and petroleum-impregnated air; she herself, besides the fatigue of nursing under such disadvantages, hated the life, and sickened for the old freedom and quiet, and it was for this that the little store so hopefully gathered, so dearly valued, was to be wasted! Truly she was hardly tired; and I think it was no small virtue in her that she never once lost her temper, or reproached her husband with that "I told you so!" which is so tempting when one's convictions have been overruled as hers had been.

Things, however, did mend by the help of time and patience. At last, though very feebly, Patterson began his work again. But, alas, the number of dollars in the bank had diminished by more than half, and the hole he had dug—how shallow and miserable it looked!—had been partly filled by some heavy rains which had fallen. It was a new trouble for his wife, when he, still weak and liable to relapse, would go and work in the damp soil, coming home after an hour or two perfectly exhausted, and keeping her in perpetual restlessness, day and night, with the fear of those terrible shivering fits coming on. Strangely enough, however, he did escape another attack, and was able to work harder and longer every day. He got help, too, and the well grew rapidly deeper. In a short time it was so deep that, when they walked to it together after work was over in the evening, and Patterson held the baby up to look into it, Mrs. Patterson trembled lest the little one should fall from her father's arms in the darkness, and be killed.

But there was no oil. Other people all around them had found oil before reaching this depth. Some of the wells, indeed, were deeper, therefore they did not despair, but so many were shallower, and money wasted so fast! Many things were wanted now, even for the working of this well; and so as to everything else, they had already carried economy to the last point. They still lived at the hotel, because there was no other place for them, but they had moved into the smallest and cheapest room the landlord would give them; their clothes were patched till they seemed to be made of patchwork, and if they were clean and tolerably tidy, Mrs. Patterson could have told how difficult it was to keep them so. And finally the last twenty dollars was drawn out of the bank.

Then it was that the poor wife made her last remonstrance.

"When these are gone, James," she said, "what is to become of us?"

"Wait till they are gone, my dear. Before that, perhaps you will be a rich woman."

"Perhaps! But if not? How long have we been hoping now? Everything is gone. If you spend all this, we shall not even be able to go back to the photographing. We owe nearly half of it now. O, I wish you would come away, and let us go back to the old life which we did understand, and where we could earn enough to keep us."

"And lose all we have spent? A wise idea, that is! I tell you, I am certain we are near the oil. I mean to go on for another week, at any rate.

"And how are we to live? You would not let me try to get washing or anything to do at first; and now I have no way of doing it—neither a house, nor tubs, nor anything. And you must remember that everybody here knows we are at the end of our money, and that it will be no use giving us credit. Even Mr. Clark will not trust us for a week's board after this is gone, you may depend upon it."

"Don't you fancy any such nonsense, Nelly. There's the well; suppose things came to the worst, we could sell that."

"I'm afraid we couldn't. There's Thomson's well at the other side of the creek been standing for six months, and nobody buys it; it has got a bad name, and so has ours."

"What ails you today, old woman? You're a pretty Job's-comforter."

She broke down at that, and cried outright, being weakened by anxiety and actual privation.

"O, James!" she sobbed," "let us go away. Let us give up this wretched oil-well, and go and earn our living again honestly."

He put his arm around her, and kissed her consolingly. He was not unkind, nor utterly foolish; only weak and obstinate, or heroically persevering, whichever you please; but he would not be persuaded. The last dollars went after the rest. One day they were left penniless.

Then began the misery of living upon credit—a very short one with them, for everybody knew their money was gone, and nobody believed in the finding of the oil.

"I daresay it's there," one of his neighbors said frankly to Patterson, "but I don't believe you'll be able to hold out long enough to find it, and, after all, it might not pay for the getting."

During these last days, however, he still worked on, and that with an eagerness which was almost insane. His slight figure seemed thinner and more vehemently active; his pale face and brilliant eyes looked those of a man devoured by the intensity of passion; he never left his labor from dawn till dark, except when some tool was needed, which, as he could no longer buy, he had to borrow as he could among his acquaintance. And still there was no sign of oil, and still every hour he said to himself, "Perhaps in an hour. If I should have to give up, so close to it!" And a rage against the more fortunate men about him took possession of him. In reality he must have been very near madness.

In this way the last day came. The landlord of the hotel had told Mrs. Patterson that they must go away. They owed him already, not much indeed, but more than he could afford to lose, and more than they had the least prospect of being able to pay. They had absolutely no money. He had the tools which were in use, some rope and other things, which he hoped to sell "at the worst;" but he could not part with these till the last hour's work should be done, and all hope finally abandoned. He would try yet this one day. All the morning he was hard at work. At noon he found it absolutely necessary to lengthen his rope. He had still the whole afternoon and evening before him, and in those hours he might conquer fate; but without the rope he could do nothing. He went about from neighbor to neighbor, trying to borrow, but nobody had a rope to spare. There was still the store to go to, but his credit there was worn out. Yet still he might try; only one yard of rope—surely they would give it to him.

He went in as bravely as he could, but the sting of former refusals was in his mind, and he made his request humbly, like the beggar he felt himself. "No, they really could not sell anything more on trust; rope was in great demand—not even a yard."

Hope was quite over then. He turned away and got back to the hotel somehow, and to his wife. She was busy putting together the fragments that remained of their wardrobes, but when he came in she understood at once that he had broken down; in the depths of her own heart she felt the sudden pain of utter failure that was in his. She went to him, and, taking his arm, drew him to a seat beside her and comforted him, as best she could, with love and some poor shadow of hope. She had not a word of reproach for him then, not a thought even. Now that all his castles had fallen down, they were as much hers as his. So, partly by the help of her absolute sympathy, he began by and by to bear the consciousness of defeat with a little calmness. He sat by while she finished her packing for to-morrow's journey; and when the baby awoke from its sleep, he even proposed that they should go out together, and bid good bye to those who had been kind to them in their troubles.

They made their little round; and then, with a last wish to look at the scene of so many hopes, which early to-morrow morning was to be stripped of its appliances, and left to utter neglect, Patterson drew his wife to the empty well. She sighed as they drew near it, and would hardly look. Suddenly her husband sprang from her side; he stood upon the rough bank of earth, his face flushed, his breast heaving, trying to call to her with inarticulate words. In a moment she was beside him. Yes, Fate was conquered; there at their feet, filling the hollow already to its very brim, lay a dark precious lake—lay the oil, which meant plenty, easy wealth, the uttermost fulfilment of all our photographer's dreams.—*Belgravia.*

Is Our Moon Inhabited?—But here the question is naturally suggested whether our own moon, which is but a quarter of a million of miles from us, ought not first to be examined for signs of life, or, at least, of being fitted for the support of life. When the telescope was first invented, it is certain that astronomers were more hopeful of recognizing such signs in the moon than in any other celestial body. As telescopes of greater and greater power were constructed, our satellite was searched with a more and and more eager scrutiny. And many a long year elapsed before astronomers would accept the conclusion that the moon's surface is wholly unfitted for the support of any of those forms of life with which we are familiar upon earth. That the belief in lunar men prevailed in the popular mind long after astronomers had abandoned it, is shown by the eager credulity with which the story of Sir John Herschel's supposed observations of the customs and manners of the Lunarians was accepted even among well-educated men. Who can forget the gravity with which that most amazing hoax was repeated in all quarters? It was, indeed, ingeniously contrived. The anxiety of Sir John Herschel to secure the assistance of King William, and the care with which "our sailor-king" inquired whether the interests of nautical astronomy would be advanced by the proposed inquiries; the plausible explanation of the mode of observation depending, we were gravely assured, upon the *transfusion* of light; the trembling anxiety of Herschel and his fellow-workers as the moment arrived when their search was to commence; the flowers, resembling poppies, which first rewarded their scrutiny; and the final introduction upon the scene of those winged beings—not, strictly speaking, *men*, nor properly to be called angels—to whom Herschel assigned the generic appellation, *Vespertilio Homo*, or Bat-men. All these things, and many others equally amusing, were described with marvelous gravity, and with an attention to details reminding one of the descriptions in *Gulliver's Travels.* One can hardly wonder, then, that the narrative was received in many quarters with unquestioning faith, nor, perhaps, even at the simplicity with which (as Sir John Herschel himself relates) well-meaning persons planned measures for sending missionaries "among the poor benighted Lunarians."

Yet astronomers have long known full certainty that no forms of life, such as we are familiar with, can exist upon the moon. They know that if our satellite has an atmosphere at all, that atmosphere must be so limited in extent that no creatures we are acquainted with could live in it. They know that she has no oceans, seas, rivers or lakes, neither clouds nor rains, and that if she had, there would be no winds to waft moisture from place to place, or to cause the clouds to drop fatness upon the lunar fields. They know, also, that the moon's surface is subjected alternately to a cold far more intense than that which binds our arctic regions in everlasting frost, and to a heat compared with which the fierce noon of a tropical day is as the freshness of a Spring morning. They search only over the lunar disk for the signs of volcanic action, feeling well assured that no traces of the existence of living creatures will ever be detected in that desolate orb.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A Famous Street.—To lovers of literature Fleet-street is of all streets in London perhaps the most endeared, by reason of its memories. Here, or in its immediate neighborhood, lived Richardson, Dryden, Shadwell, Locke, Goldsmith and Johnson. The great lexicographer indeed clung to the vicinity as though he had the intention of immortalizing it. At No. 4 Gough-square he composed most of his Dictionary, and there lost his beloved "Tetty;". at No. 7 in Johnson's-court he lived twelve years; and at No. 8 in Bolt-court he died. Johnson's-court and Boswell's-court were not so named, however, on his account, or on that of his biographer, but after much older godfathers. In Wine Office-court, close to Shoe-lane, took place that famous scene between him and Goldsmith, which ended in the *Vicar of Wakefield* being sold for sixty pounds, and Goldy's "rating his landlady in a high tone" for having arrested him for rent. Of the inns in Fleet-street, Johnson was a great patron. The Mitre, the Rainbow, and the Devil Tavern all did duty for him as a club, though he had his club beside. At the last-named place, (next to the Child's Banking-house,) which had once been his namesake Ben Jonson's favorite resort, he put into execution his mad prank of sitting up all night with a party of friends to celebrate the birth of Mrs. Lenox's first novel. "About 5, Johnson's face shone, we are told, with meridian splendor," though the rest of the company were dead beat; the fact being that the doctor was used to such diversions, and did more for the literary reputation of taverns than any man before or since.—*Chambers's Journal.*

One of the Characteristics of Hawthorne's Genius.—We have hinted that Hawthorne is a great artist in parable, and that his characters are almost all of them types created with a capacity for serving the purposes of the parable. This is strictly true, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of the wonderful genius of the man that he has usually continued to make them still human and natural, and to put them in motion in narratives that work artistically to the appointed climax. There are some exceptions to this rule. Clifford, the "abortive lover of the beautiful," as he has been called, is one. It is still more surprising that this naturalness of effect should have been attained in spite of, or rather in most wonderful harmony with, the results of that inclusiveness which we have mentioned as giving in more than one particular the stamp to his novels. It may, indeed, be called the brand of the Hawthorne genius. The way in which it most powerfully works is this. He never allows you to make up your mind, and seems never to have made up his own, whether there is a preternatural element at work in the narrative or not. The manner in which he takes up a wild tradition or an awful superstition (*e. g.*, that the body of the wounded will bleed at the approach of the murderer,) or some startling unexplained phenomena (*e. g.*, those of mesmerism,) and impacts, so to speak, ordinary events and persons into such things, is familiar to all his readers. His scenery and his persons are wrought out with the utmost distinctness, but every now and then he lets down a curtain of lurid haze all round, or sends a shudder over the page, before you know where you are. This is the characteristic way in which the indeterminateness of his mind works for us. To the last we are not quite sure that we have got to "the rights" of the connection or indentity of Priscilla and the Veiled Lady, or the connection between Zenobia and the tropical flower she wore, or the "Maule's blood" of the Pyncheon tradition, or the harpsichord music in the old Pyncheon house, or Donatello's faun-like ears, or the "red letter A," as the Oxford gentleman called it. Again, this indeterminateness will be found to be of the essence of the Hawthorne humor. The best example of that is the exquisite account of the Salem Custom-house, or rather of its people. In Hawthorne's mind, everything seemed capable of meaning something else; and the endless filaments of suggestion sent out in search of symbolic meanings—you can see them trembling all round at every capture like a spider's web. There is one other source of the extreme fascination of this man's writings. A plain word for it would be concentration or pertinacity; but in the lurid haze under which his genius so often works, it becomes something for which we really want a name. Perhaps we might call it a fatality of method which carries an almost awfully impersonal look with it. When Judge Pyncheon sits dead in his chair in the dark room all night, and the genius of the author, through all that most terrible time, walks round and round him in the gloom, gradually closing in upon the solemn fact that you well know all the while, you feel with a shudder, that this bad man is not only dead, he is dead-dead—fatally dead, so to speak. Now, the movement of Hawthorne as a narrator is always of this kind. He gradually closes in upon his idea; but as you feel that his imagination is doing this spontaneously, the effect is like that of some preternatural fatality."—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Reminiscence of Henry Grattan.—Sir Jonah Barrington, in his pleasant "Sketches," thus relates an interview which took place upon the introduction of Aaron Burr and John Randolph, of South Carolina, to Henry Grattan: "We went to my friend's house on the evening before he was to leave London. I announced that Col. Burr, Mr. Randolph, (from America,) and myself wished to pay our respects, and the servant informed us that his master would receive us in a short time, but was, at the moment, much occupied on business of consequence. Burr's expectations were all on the alert. Randolph was also anxious to be presented to the great Grattan, and both impatient for the entrance of this Demosthenes. At length the door opened, and in hopped a small, bent figure—meagre, yellow, and ordinary; one slipper and one shoe; his breeches loose at the knee; his cravat hanging down, his shirt and coat-sleeves tucked up high, and an old hat upon his head. This apparition saluted the strangers very courteously; asked (without any introduction) how long they had been in England, and immediately proceeded to make inquiries about Gen. Washington and the Revolutionary War. My companions looked at each other; their replies were curt, and they seemed quite impatient to see Mr. Grattan. I could scarcely contain myself, but determined to let my eccentric countryman take his own course. He appeared quite delighted to see his visitors, and was the most inquisitive person in the world. Randolph was far the tallest and most dignified-looking man of the two, gray-haired and well-dressed. Grattan therefore took him for the Vice-President, and addressed him accordingly. Randolph at length begged to know if they could shortly have the honor of seeing Mr. Grattan. Upon which our host (not doubting but they knew him) conceived it must be his son James for whom they inquired, and said he believed he had at that moment wandered out somewhere to amuse himself. This completely disconcerted the Americans, and they were about to make their bow and their exit, when I thought it high time to explain, and, taking Col. Burr and Mr. Randolph respectively by the hand, introduced them to Right Hon. Henry Grattan. I never saw people stare so, or so much embarrassed! Grattan himself now perceiving the cause, heartily joined in the merriment; he pulled down his shirt-sleeves, pulled up his stockings, and in his own irresistible way apologized for the *outre* figure he cut, assuring them that he had totally overlooked it in his anxiety not to keep them waiting; that he was returning to Ireland next morning, and had been busily packing up his books and papers in a closet full of dust and cobwebs! This incident rendered the interview more interesting; the Americans were charmed with their reception, and, after a protracted visit, retired highly gratified, while Grattan returned again to his books and cobwebs."—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

Phosphorus and Its Application to Lights.—Phosphorus, like many other valuable substances, was discovered accidentally by a German who professed alchemy, and in the search after the unattainable, hit upon a very valuable substance that had hitherto been hidden away in the secret recesses of nature. Nothing that is pursued earnestly in this world fails to give forth fruit; it may not be the fruit we desire, but in most cases it is far more valuable than that we look for. At first, the means of producing phosphorus were very expensive; "the marvelous lumen," as it was termed, sold in 1680 for three pounds sterling the ounce. Even as late as 1718, it could not be sold for less than fifty shillings an ounce. Possibly its rarity was the reason that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it never struck any one to apply it to the purposes of match-making, although its quality of producing fire was known almost from the date of its discovery. In 1769 Galen found out that it was plentifully obtainable from bones, and the process of obtaining it was pretty much the same as at the present time. Comparatively speaking, it fell greatly in price, but still its light-producing power was not evoked. It is difficult to account for the reason why almost self-evident uses fail to strike the minds of generations of men; but that they do not, we have the evidence of many great discoveries which have remained barren for long periods, and only by accident have been turned to good account. The old flint and steel implement of producing fire—really more barbarous because not so simple as the savage's friction between two pieces of wood—served us during all the years that phosphorus was plentifully at command; and even up to the date of the passing of the Reform bill, the light of other days was practically derived from the tinder-box. Science had not been entirely idle all this time, however. As early as 1804, a new light was brought before the public for a short time. It was a mixture of phosphorus, oil and wax. Into this composition a sulphur match was dipped; and, by rubbing the match upon the cork of the bottle it was made to ignite. For many years a series of compositions, in bottles, were used for the like purpose; but as they were sold at a shilling a case, of course they were without the means of the great mass of the population, and served as the playthings of the scientific and wealthy. Every year, however, chemists and scheming men were approaching the desired end. As schoolboys say, they "burned," but turned off again.

In 1826 the lucifer was invented. This was a sulphur match, tipped with a composition of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony. It was ignited by means of a piece of card doubled and lined with sandpaper. It required a very sharp pull to make the match ignite, quite as much as to pull a bonbon, and the great friction speedily wore the sand-paper away and rendered the matches useless. Most of us can remember this apparatus, and how the old woman with her tinder-box used to laugh at the new-fangled notion. The Promethean succeeded. This match ignited by being dipped into a bottle, and was too dear to come into general use. Thus it will be seen that the lucifer struggled hard to come into existence, but many times it failed. It was not until the year 1833 that it became a practical working fact.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Curious Shakesperian Criticisms.—A collection of Shakesperian criticisms would make a very curious volume, but it would hardly contain an odder example than that of the swell who complained that "Hamlet" was "dooced full of quotations." Worthy Mr. Pepys, who, despite sundry vows of theatrical abstinence, found himself pretty regularly in the play-house, has set down in his diary his honest opinions of the play he ever saw. The most insipid, ridiculous play he ever saw in his life was "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" he was pleased by no part of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" and "Othello," which he had esteemed a mighty good play, became a mean thing in his eyes after reading "The Adventures of Five Hours." On the other hand, he admired "Hamlet" exceedingly, when Betterton played the hero; and "Macbeth" he considered "an excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy; which is a strange perfection in a tragedy, it being most proper here and suitable;" while that "most innocent play 'The Tempest,' although displaying no great wit, was yet good above ordinary plays." It must be remembered, in the Secretary's behalf, that the versions of Shakespeare's plays witnessed by him were too often the adaptations of Dryden and other marrers of the great dramatist's works. Oliver Goldsmith had not that excuse for his depreciation of Shakespeare. He was especially offended by the famous "To be or not to be" soliloquy, which he calls a chaos of incongruous metaphors, proving his case in the following fashion: "If the metaphors were reduced to painting we should find it a very difficult task, if not altogether impracticable, to represent with any propriety outrageous Fortune using her slings and arrows, between which there is no sort of analogy in nature. Neither can any figure be more ridiculously absurd than that of a man taking arms against a sea; exclusive of the incongruous medley of slings, arrows and seas, jostled within the compass of one reflection. What follows is a strange rhapsody of broken images, of sleeping, dreaming, and shifting off a coil, which last conveys no idea that can be represented on canvas. A man may be exhibited shuffling off his garments or his chains; but how he should shuffle off a coil, which is another name for noise and tumult, we cannot comprehend. Then we have 'long-lived Calamity,' and 'Time armed with whips and scorns;' and 'patient Merit spurned at by Unworthiness;' and 'Misery with a bare bodkin going to make his own quietus,' which is at best but a mean metaphor. These are followed by figures 'sweating under fardles of burdens,' 'puzzled with doubts,' 'shaking with fears,' and 'flying from evils.' Finally, we see 'Resolution sicklied o'er with pale thought,' a conception like that of representing health by sickness; and a 'current of pith turned away so as to lose the name of action,' which is both an error of fancy and a solecism in sense." Goldsmith also falls foul of *Hamlet* for describing death as

That undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveler returns,

when he had just been talking with his father's spirit, piping hot from purgatory.

When Prof. Felton, reading "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to the Captain of the ship of which he was a passenger, came to the description of *Oberon* sitting on a promontory listening to a mermaid on a dolphin's back, the seaman was disgusted. "The dolphin's back," said he, "is as sharp as a razor, and no mermaid could possibly ride the beast unless she first saddled him."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Parents and Children.—Much has been written lately, and with great severity, against the rising generation, as though the young men of the present day were infinitely worse than their fathers. And in some respects, perhaps they are. But ought not we graybeards to consider that, after all, it may be our own fault? It may not be an axiom of universal truth that "good fathers make good sons." Indeed, I have known many cases in which industry, self-denial, and other kindred virtues have shown a tendency to "skip a generation," like the gout. But there is enough in the saying for us to ponder over very gravely when we are disappointed and grieved by the conduct of our children. I do not think that, in the recent discussions upon this subject, sufficient stress was laid upon the fact that the age is emphatically one of excessive competition, and that men devote more time than they did of old to affairs of business, and less to the performance of their domestic duties. It is a hard, grinding, money-making age. Men toil early and late for their wives and children, and think that they have done well. The man who said that he had never seen his children by daylight except on Sundays, expressed, with only a very little exaggeration, what is a common state of things. And I say that such fathers do well in their generation as "bread-finders;" but might they not do better if they lived less in the counting-house and a little more in the nursery and the school-room? One cannot but respect the man who "scorns delights and lives laborious days" for the sake of those who "are to come after him;" but there is better wealth than money to be stored up for his children. We may speak tenderly of the error, but it is none the less an error, for our tenderness. Of small benefit is it to make money for our children, if we do not teach them how to spend it wisely.—*The Essays of an Optimist, by John William Kaye, F. R. S.*

Anecdotes of Lord Ellenborough.—Many are the good stories told of "judicial wigs," and among the best of them is the anecdote which Samuel Rogers delighted to tell at the expense of Edward Law (Lord Ellenborough.) He was once about to go on circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said that she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection, provided she did not encumber the carriage with band-boxes, which were his utter abhorrence. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough, happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something below the seat; he discovered that it was a band-box. Up went the window and out went the band-box. The coachman stopped, and the footman, thinking that the band-box had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, was going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out, "Drive on!" The band-box, accordingly, was left by the ditch-side. Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as Judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the court-house. "Now," said he, "where's my wig—where is my wig?" "My Lord," replied his attendant, "it was thrown out of the carriage window!"

Lord Ellenborough, great wit as he was, as frequently appears as the cause of wit in others as in the character itself. One of the most amusing stories related of him is that relative to his action on finding himself mimicked by Charles Mathews, the comedian. In personating *Counselor Flexible*, in the farce entitled "Love, Law and Physic," the actor greatly delighted his house by imitations of Erskine and Garrow, and drew a tempest of applause by his account of the Judge's summing up in the case of Litigant *vs.* Camphor. "When he came" says Mrs. Mathews, in her biography of the actor, "to the Judge's summing up, the effect was quite astounding to him, for he had no idea of its being so received. The shout of recognition and enjoyment indeed was so alarming to his nerves, so unlike all former receptions of such efforts, that he repented the attempt in proportion as it was well taken, and a call for it a second time fairly upset him, albeit not unused to loud applause and approbation. The next morning every paper informed Lord Ellenborough how he had been made the laugh of a densely-crowded theatre, and filled him with reasonable fear that for many a term he would not be able to raise his voice in his own Court without throwing counsel and clients, solicitors and suitors, into convulsions of merriment. Enraged by the indignity, he wrote for protection to the Lord Chamberlain, who, with equal prudence and tact, soothed the anger in the judicial breast, and obtained from the actor a ready promise not to renew his misconduct. "Love, Law and Physic" was not withdrawn, but *Counselor Flexible* never again entertained the public with the "Judge's charge," although it was vociferously demanded at each succeeding presentation of the farce. To a select party at Carlton House the comedian, however, was induced to repeat the imitation, on which occasion the Prince-regent and his brother of York were infinitely amused. "The Prince was in raptures," the wifely biographer assures her readers, "and declared himself astonished at the closeness of the imitation, shutting his eyes while he listened to it with excessive enjoyment, and many exclamations of wonder and delight, such as "Excellent!" "Perfect!" "It is himself!" The Duke of York manifested his approval by peals of laughter.—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

Recreation a Religious Duty.—If existence can only be maintained by labor, it becomes an important question, how are we to be fitted for this labor? Continued exertion or labor to produce a representative value, merely interpolated by the positive rest required by nature for the human structure, cannot produce a healthy state of mind, and it is obvious that labor and rest in continued succession must lessen the vivifying power of the brain, and reduce even religious exercises on the final day of rest to mere machine work. The difficulty with which the actual laboring classes are got into church depends much upon the want of refreshing influence in the performance of our religious rites; and if we see these classes go to the dissenting chapels it is because the leaders of the dissenting movement, Wesley especially, understood that human nature required electrifying power. The pulpit will always be a great medium of influence, in a higher or religious sense, upon mankind, and the pulpit ought to do more than it does by its thousandfold tongue to act upon us in directing our time of leisure or recreation to be used beneficially. Worship can only affect the Deity, who is worshiped, so far as this worship elevates ourselves; a dumb show is neither of value to the Deity nor to the creature. Christ put His disapproving mark upon such worship when he denounced that of the Pharisee.

If we must labor to maintain existence; if we must rest to be fit for labor; if, finally, we find that some other agent is positively necessary to produce such a reaction in our system as will vivify our faculties to produce not only better labor, but to enjoy those hours which ought to intervene between labor and rest, then recreation, or the agreeable occupation of leisure, becomes a sacred duty. Such recreation will vary among those who labor variously; but there can positively be no healthy state of being unless the three are represented in any man or woman—"Labor, rest and recreation."—*The Dark Blue.*

The American Bias of Hawthorne's Mind.—Hawthorne painted American scenery beautifully, but he painted that of Italy with equal beauty, and sometimes that of England. Only he seems to have been the first of his countrymen whose literary self-consciousness, so to speak, was American. It was almost irritably so. His mind stands back, and looks around, and realizes its traditions, and the relation of his people to the parent people, and deliberately formulates itself as American. He always shows himself distinctly wide-awake to the particulars in which America has broken with the old traditions; and yet he hardly appears resigned to her privations—to the absence of the wall-flower, the ivy, and the lichen on the walls of her civilization, for example; or, again, to the absence of a supremely cultured and "leisured" class in America; or to that of "the untouched and ornamental" in general in her social fabric. In *The House of the Seven Gables* he has very vividly, and evidently with only partial consciousness of what he was about, shown us the way in which his mind had been at work upon the old problems in the new forms in which they appeared to him in the growth of his country under the shadow of English tradition. He writes as if he resented the fact that he could not be an American and an Englishman all at once. People may deny this as long as they please, and maintain that it is our national conceit which makes us think these things; but Hawthorne would not have denied it if it had been pressed home to him in a quiet hour by an Englishman of genial humor and true love of American freedom. There are perpetually recurring traces in his writings of a sense that the "go-ahead" spirit seemed for the present at least, to involve a kind and degree of impermanence which was painful. In *The House of the Seven Gables*, which we now know he preferred to *The Scarlet Letter*—a very significant fact—we have a striking embodiment of all this. The young "Red Republican" daguerrotypist, descendant of Maule, who baffled and mesmerized the ancient Pyncheon, is the representation of Labor and Progress, and he marries Phœbe Pyncheon. Here is the reconciliation of the aristocratic spirit with the spirit of modern equality. But though the young man has been not long previously quarreling with the kind of permanence which is symbolized by antiquated houses like that of the seven gables, he is no sooner betrothed than he, too, contemplates the permanent, and proposes a new wing to the Pyncheon house.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Food for Thinkers and Workers.—Those who expect to think should not eat much food which simply produces warmth and fat, such as ham, fat pork, white bread, butter, rice, tapioca and starch. These contain very little phosphatic food, being chiefly carbonaceous. Prof. Agassiz says "fish enters largely into the requisition of the human system. It is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after intellectual fatigue. There is no other article of food that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet. Fish contains phosphorus to a large extent, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and life. He would not say that exclusive use of fish would make a blockhead a wise man, but that the brain would not be wanting in one of its essential elements." Man cannot, however, live on fish alone, because most fish are not fat enough to furnish the heat-producing element in sufficient quantity. The amount of phosphatic or brain-supporting food contained in the flesh of animals is in proportion to the activity of that animal; those of great activity, such as the canary-bird, for instance, secure food which feeds brain, nerve and muscle, but does not produce fat. The flesh of the trout, the pickerel or salmon impart more mental and physical vigor to the eater than the flesh of comparatively dormant fish, like the eel and flounder. The flesh of wild animals, such as the bison or deer or boar, promote activity in the eater more than the stall-fed ox, sheep, or hog. Wild game generally is considered better food, especially for the convalescent, than the fattened domestic turkey or goose. Barley, oats, and wheat ground without bolting, furnish food for brain; but lawyers, ministers, and students eat the white, superfine, or bolted wheat bread, and go to sleep. That which would fatten a pig, and give him no desire to exercise or to think, is eaten by the learned and refined of the human race, who look in pity upon the poor peasant following the plow, because he is obliged to eat his brown loaf; which brown loaf and cheap fish and wild game contain the incitement to brain work, in which poems, orations, and art are conceived and nursed. The proper food for laboring men—we mean those who have to exercise muscular strength chiefly—should be that which contains the greatest amount of nitrogen. Among these articles barley and cheese stand high. The red flesh of the ox or sheep and unbolted bread are the leading articles. Men who train prize-fighters seem to understand much better than others how to build up physical strength and endurance. When their battle or their race is ended, they lay aside their unbolted bread and fruit, their lean beef and mutton, and fall into their old habits of liquor-drinking and of eating starch-bearing articles, such as rice, fine bread, pudding, with fat meat and butter, and they soon become as fat and lazy as these carbonaceous articles can make them.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Under the Bark.—Taken roughly, all the creatures which are found under the bark may be divided into two classes, namely, those which have resorted there for shelter during the cold months of Winter, and those which feed upon the bark or the substance of the tree itself. The former can always be found under the bark of old trees, especially oaks and willows. The latter, however, are the most prolific in insect life. In many old willows the bark is slightly separated from the trunk for many feet, and although no external sign be given of this fact, the hollow sound which is returned when the outside of the tree is tapped is a sufficient proof. On carefully removing one of these sheets of bark from the tree, a most extraordinary sight is often presented.

The space between the bark and wood is a vast camp of insect armies, their white and glittering tents being set so closely together that there is not room for a finger's tip between them. Under the bark also flourish certain colonies of flat white cryptogams, which spread themselves in fan-like rays, and almost rival the silken insect tents in whiteness. Now and then comes a circular tent, through which can be seen a quantity of little yellow globular objects. The character of the silk tells us that the nest is certainly that of a spider, and we just pull off a little of the cover to get a better view of the eggs. Scarcely has the tip of the forceps stretched the silken roof, than a simultaneous stir becomes apparent through the eggs, and all at once they suddenly start into life, unpacking in some mysterious way the limbs which had been folded round their globular bodies, and all running about as busily and aimlessly as the inhabitants of a disturbed ants' nest. In fact, the seeming eggs are not eggs at all, but very young spiders, which have only just been hatched, and are waiting for warmer weather before they make their appearance in the world. This same space between the bark and the wood is a favorite resort of many moth-caterpillars. Led by instinct, they proceed to the tree and climb up the bark, seeking for some recess in which to pass their short period of helpless existence. In comparatively young trees they content themselves with the crevices formed by the rugged and knotty bark, but in old trees, such as have been described, they manage to discover some aperture through which they crawl into the large sheltered space and there spin their silken home. Careful investigation shows that however safe such a retreat may be for the insect while in its pupal or chrysalis condition, it is little more than a trap for the perfect insect. For not only are spiders' eggs to be found "under the bark," but spiders themselves also take up their residence there, and find ample subsistence in the many insects that have found their way under the bark and cannot find the way out again. Of all the insects which hibernate in the crevices of the bark, by far the greater number seem to be the chrysalides of various moths, which, as a rule, hide themselves so well that they need a practiced eye to see them, and even though the greatest care be taken, are often accidentally destroyed. It is extremely provoking, after selecting an apparently safe spot for the chisel, to see a white creamy fluid run along the blade, and then to know that the tool has passed through the body of a chrysalis which has hidden itself so cleverly as to escape observation. The most successful of these hiders is the Puss Moth, (*Cerura vinula*,) the chrysalis of which lies hidden in a singularly ingenious cocoon. When the caterpillar is full fed, it crawls to the trunk of the tree and looks about for a crevice in the rough bark. Into this crevice it insinuates itself, and begins at once to nibble the bark into tiny chips, which it fastens together with the silk-fluid discharged from its spinnerets, and so makes a cocoon which completely shelters it. Owing to the materials of which the cocoon is made, it exactly resembles the bark, and can scarcely be distinguished from it; and as the caterpillar took care to retire into the crevice before spinning, the surface of the cocoon does not project beyond that of the bark in general. Very often when the eye fails in detecting a cocoon, the touch succeeds, the material of the cocoon being soft; but this is not the case with the Puss Moth, whose cocoon is much harder than the bark of which it was made, the silk-fluid forming a wonderfully firm and tough cement.

As for woodlice, millipedes, armadillos and centipedes, they swarm under the bark, especially the woodlice, whose dried and whitened skeletons can be seen by hundreds, showing at once their crustaceous descent. Earwigs, also, are sure to appear in great force, and, as is their wont, do not lose their presence of mind when disturbed, but make their way instinctively for the nearest crevice, and wriggle their lithe bodies out of reach almost before they have been seen.—*The Dark Blue.*

Lake Yellowstone.—Lake Yellowstone is a lonely but lovely inland sea, everywhere surrounded by "forests primeval," and nestled in the bosom of the Rocky Mountains. Some trappers have insisted that its waters ran both to the Atlantic and Pacific, but such is not the case. The summit of the main chain, however, approaches within half a mile of its south shore, and in places the divide is very little above the lake. Its shape resembles the broad hand of an honest German who has had his forefinger and the two adjoining shot off at the second joint, while fighting for glory and Emperor William. The palm of the hand represents the main body, or north part, of the lake. The fingers and thumb, spread to their utmost extent—the thumb and little finger being much the longest—represent inlets indenting the south shore, and stretching inland, as if to wash away the Rocky Mountains. Between these inlets project high, rocky promontories, covered with dense timber. The largest stream flows into the lake at its upper end, or the extreme south-east corner. This stream is really the Yellowstone River, which, for a distance of thirty miles, has an average width of over fifteen miles. This enlargement constitutes the lake, which, after being augmented by several smaller streams, narrows down to the width of an eighth of a mile, and flows northward toward the great falls.—*The Overland Monthly.*

Statistics of the War.—The German losses turn out, on a revision of the official lists, to have been smaller than was first believed. The total loss in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to 47,662, viz., 2,167 officers and 15,224 men killed, 1,838 officers and 27,417 men wounded, and 16 officers and 2,000 men missing. The gains of the war, on the other hand, in trophies and prisoners, are unusually large, indeed, so considerable as to be unique in history. The *Breslauer Zeitung*, with patriotic pride, enumerates the long list, which it compares with our paltry acquisitions in the Crimea, and those of the French in Italy. By this account, the last three Prussian campaigns have been wonderfully prolific of such memorials of victory, and present a strange contrast to former wars. Thus, at the Alma we took two colors and two guns, at Inkerman we lost three guns, and at the storming of the Malakoff we captured one standard and thirty-one guns. The number of prisoners in the campaign did not exceed 6,000. The entire spoils of the French in 1859 consisted of three colors, twenty-six guns, and 16,000 prisoners. The Prussians, on the other hand, took at Düppel nineteen colors, 119 guns, and 3,400 prisoners; at Alsen, 13 colors, 99 guns and 2,494 prisoners; at Königgrätz, 7 colors, 161 guns and 19,800 prisoners; altogether in 1866, 13 colors, 208 guns and 49,000 prisoners. The figures for the late war are more formidable still. At Spicheren, Pange, Gravelotte, Vionville, L'Hallu and Bapaume, indeed hardly any trophies were taken. But at Wissembourg 2 colors, 1 gun and 800 prisoners were captured; at Wörth, 2 eagles, 34 guns, 6 mitrailleurs and 4,000 prisoners; at Beaumont, 8 eagles and colors, over 50 guns and 20,000 prisoners; at Sedan, 400 guns and mitrailleurs and 80,000 prisoners, with all their colors; at Metz, 56 eagles, 600 guns and mitrailleurs and 170,000 prisoners. Altogether, exclusive of the capitulation of Paris, the late war has yielded over over 120 eagles and colors, 6,400 guns and 374,995 prisoners, to which ought to be added 84,000 interned in Switzerland and 6,000 interned in Belgium

The capitulation of Paris has added other 170,000 prisoners, the number of trophies being not yet accurately stated.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

M. THIERS' "LITTLE BRONZES."

According to a writer in the *Siècle*, M. THIERS' art collection was only known to the public by repute. It was contained in his private apartments and his capacious *cabinet de travail*, and had more the appearance of objects collected for the purpose of study than a display of rare and precious *chefs-d'œuvre* brought together with the view of gratifying the eye. The collection was always closed to visitors not known to the owner; a polite letter of excuse, signed by a secretary, was the invariable reply to any request to be permitted to inspect it. M. THIERS had somewhat absolute ideas on the the enjoyment of private possessions, and would never lend any of his rare specimens for the purposes of public exhibition. Moreover, he feared the risks of packing and transport and the safe return of these fragile treasures, and no doubt shuddered when he read in the account of the sitting of the Commune on May 12 these irreverential words of Citizen PROTOT: "As to the little bronzes, I think they will arrive in safety."

The citizen COURBET, being an artist, was inclined largely to overestimate the value of M. THIERS' "little bronzes" in setting them down as worth a million and a half of francs. One-tenth of this amount would be nearer the mark. The majority of them are of unquestionable rarity and interest, for they belong to the period of the Italian Renaissance, which is almost entirely unrepresented in the Museum of the Louvre. The "Marine Venus," a Florentine bronze of the sixteenth century, in the form of a bas-relief, and a marvelous specimen of casting, represents the goddess—of a delicate and slender rather than a voluptuous type—reposing on the back of a goat-headed monster, whose rough beard she smilingly caresses, while a couple of attendant winged loves brandish a torch and adjust an arrow in a bent bow. One of the celebrated pieces of the collection is a bronze model of a Virgin and Child, the marble of which MICHAEL ANGELO left uncompleted, representing the Virgin holding on her knees the infant Jesus, who is naked and turning round to seek his mother's breast. An almost equally valuable specimen is a horseman on a galloping steed attributed to LEONARDO DA VINCI, who was, according to contemporary admirers of his vast genius, as great a sculptor as a painter, as clever an architect as an able engineer. M. THIERS' antique jester, dancing with his arms in his mantle and with the heavy step of a country clown, is a statuette of remarkable expression; while scarcely less interesting are the two mules' heads, singularly energetic in character, which, found several years ago in a vineyard in Dauphiné, evidently formed the ends of an arm-chair belonging to some wealthy Roman established in France. M. THIERS' collection of bronzes comprises reduced copies—executed by his orders, and of which only the one example exists—of some of the more celebrated statues of the period of the Renaissance—among others, the rough Venetian captain, the Colleone, by ANDREA VERROCCHIO.

The walls of M. THIERS' study were decorated with copies in water-colors of those grand frescoes and paintings of the great masters which are the glory of the museums and public edifices of Rome, Florence, Milan, and Venice. One of the peculiarities, as it is certainly one of the treasures, of the Thiers collection is the assemblage of rare Persian, Japanese, and Chinese objects which it comprises. His lac cabinets—especially the one from the Montebello sale, which, scarcely larger than one's fist, cost, nevertheless, several thousand francs—are only rivalled by those in the Apollo gallery of the Louvre presented to MARIE ANTOINETTE by the Jesuit missionaries; and no more perfect specimen of Chinese art is in existence than the long roll in the Thiers collection, which depicts the life, campaigns, and relaxation of a celebrated Emperor of the Celestials. The Japanese albums are very fine, so are the Chinese and Japanese bronzes and vases, the latter most exquisitely and harmoniously painted. The same may be said of the ivory sculptures, the engraved rock crystals, and the jades, so hard as to blunt the sharpest European instruments, but which nevertheless do not tire the patience of oriental artists.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

IDEA-MONGERS.—A man who has ideas very far in advance of his age wins very little credit in his own age, and for the most part does very little practical good. The man who is really to guide his fellow-creatures must, in the nature of things, be in advance of other people, but he must not be too far in advance of them. He must not be so far in advance of them that they cannot understand or sympathize with him. Alike in speculative and in practical matters, a man who is so far above his own age as to be out of all relations with the men with whom he has to deal has but little influence, and can therefore do but little good. His acts, his sayings, his writings may remain to be wondered at by a distant posterity; on his own generation they are thrown away. He is sure to be mocked at as an "idea-monger"; in many times and places he is lucky if he escapes the prison and the stake. Every movement, intellectual, political, or religious, has had its pioneers of this kind, whose influence, if they have had any, has not been on their own contemporaries, but on men long after who have heard their story or read their writings. Yet we cannot think that such men are altogether unworthy of honor; we cannot look on their premature wisdom as nothing better than folly. Take, for instance, the two BACONS. ROGER was at least as great a man as FRANCIS; considering the circumstances of his time, we should be inclined to say that he was a much greater man. But he had little or no influence on his own age, simply because he was so far in advance of it. He stands as an isolated fact, to be admired by a late posterity. But in the age of FRANCIS BACON the world in general had greatly advanced beyond the age of ROGER. FRANCIS therefore was not so far in advance of his age but that there were other minds who were able to take up and follow out his teaching. ROGER therefore simply remains the glory and the shame of the thirteenth century; FRANCIS has been the master of every age since the seventeenth.

More than this, when the time has really come when a new idea can be pressed with a hope of practical success, it is seldom the man who first starts it who either gets the credit of it or carries it out into practice. It constantly happens, not at all necessarily through any unfair practice, that another steppeth down before the original prophet and wins the success and credit which should rightly have been his. The first mover, therefore, is laughed at as an "idea-monger," while the second comes in for the honors of a successful reformer. If a man simply seeks for men to speak well of him, premature wisdom is certainly the height of folly. Before his views are adopted, he is laughed at; after they are adopted, he is forgotten. Any one who has stirred much in controversy must have lived to hear his own sayings quoted to him as the last new discovery of the newest light. Yet the poor "idea-monger"—the old fogy who has been so silly as to think of a thing before other people—may have been doing some practical good all the same. He may have done something to teach the newest light, though the newest light may know nothing about him. But if a man simply wants immediate credit and immediate influence, he will avoid the folly of premature wisdom; he will never think of things before other people; he will wait and find out what is in the mind of the public at large in a vague and unformed shape; he will lick it into a better shape, and put it forth to an admiring world as the words of the newest and deepest wisdom. Verily he hath his reward; but, to our taste, the reward of ROGER BACON is better worth having.—*The Saturday Review.*

SUNDAYS.—I think, with a shudder, sometimes, of what life would be without Sunday,—if day after day the great wheel of the world went round with its ceaseless clatter, never a rest in motion, never a pause in sound. These are mere secular essays; they do not aspire even to the dignity of lay sermons. What am I that I should dare to write otherwise than as a worlding? I speak of the Sabbath only in its original meaning, as a word that signifies rest. And in this sense it is by most men, and ought to be by all, esteemed as the very greatest of all the blessings which the Almighty benevolence has bestowed upon man. The worst Sabbath-breaker of all is the ingrate who is not thankful when the Sabbath comes round. He may go to church three times a day, and be austere in all outward observances, but he breaks the Sabbath in his heart if he rejoices when it is over. There are many kinds of worship, and I am humbly disposed to think that the giving of thanks is not the least acceptable of them. If it be true that *laborare est orare*, we are praying during six days of the week, and may devote the seventh to praise. He who thoroughly enjoys his day of rest lives from morning to night in a state of thankfulness to the Almighty; the incense of praise is continually rising from his heart. I do not envy the man who does not hail the advent of Sunday, and rejoice in the Rest which it vouchsafes.—*Essay of an Optimist by John William Kaye, F. R. S.*

ANECDOTES OF RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.—SHERIDAN was once staying at the house of an elderly maiden lady in the country, who wanted more of his company than he was willing to give. Proposing one day to take a stroll with him, he excused himself to her on account of the badness of the weather. Shortly afterward she met him sneaking out alone. "So, Mr. SHERIDAN," said she, "it has cleared up." "Just a little, ma'am; enough for one, but not enough for two."

As SHERIDAN was entering court one day, carrying his books and briefs in a green bag according to the custom of the time, some of his brother barristers, thinking to play a joke on him, urged some boys to ask him if he had old clothes for sale in his green bag. "Oh no," instantly responded SHERIDAN; "they are all new suits."

Those who are in the habit of telling prodigious stories ought to have good memories; but, fortunately, their memories are generally short. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN dealt with these mendacious pests in a manner peculiar to himself. He would never allow himself to be outdone by a verbal prodigy. Whenever a monstrous story was told in his presence, he would endeavor to outdo it by one of his own coinage, and consign the narrator to confusion by a falsehood more glaring than his own. Once in his hearing a sporting adventurer ran thus: "I was fishing one day, say in a certain cold spring full of delicious trout, and soon caught a large mess. But what was really surprising, not a foot from the cold spring there was one of boiling water; so that, when you wanted to cook your fish, all you had to do, after hooking them from the cold spring, was to pop them directly into the boiling."

The company all expressed astonishment and incredulity at this monstrous assertion, with the exception of SHERIDAN. "I know," said he, "of a phenomenon yet more surprising: I was fishing one day, when I came to a place where there were three springs. The first was a cold one stocked with fish, the second a boiling spring, and the third a natural fountain of *melted butter and parsley*."

"Melted butter and parsley!" exclaimed the first story-teller, "impossible!"—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY OF ORGANIC GERMS.—One of the most curious facts in connection with chemical research is the remarkable vitality of the lower organisms in nature. In vegetable subjects, for instance, vitality may lie dormant for a period which is almost inconceivable. Stramonium seeds, according to DUHAMEL, can develop after remaining twenty-five years under ground. FRIEWALD observed the generation of melon seeds after they had been kept more than forty years. PLINY goes so far as to say that corn grew after it had been kept a hundred years. And there seems no reason to doubt the fact, for DESMOULINS obtained plants from seeds found in a Roman tomb of the third or fourth century. Moreover, it is well known that corn found in some of the tombs of ancient Egypt has germinated and grown to perfection; and the result of the experiment of sowing some of this mummied corn in this country has been the production of new ears, larger and far more prolific than those of our modern wheat. A squill-bulb, too, found in the hands of a mummy, has, when planted at the present day and in this country, grown and blossomed as readily as the last year's hyacinth-bulb from Holland, which flowers in our windows every Spring.—*Once a Week.*

ONE OF THE YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS.—One of the most remarkable geysers was "The Giantess." For yards around the ground rose gradually to its crater, but immediately about it was no formation rising above the surface, as was the case with all the other geysers which we saw in active operation. When quiet, it was a clear, beautiful pool, caught in a subsilica urn, or vase, with a hollow, bottomless stem, through which the steam came bubbling, just like the effervescence of champagne from the bottom of a long, hollow-necked glass. The mouth of the vase, represented by the surface, was twenty feet by thirty; and the neck, fifty feet below, was fifteen feet by ten. The water, at times, retired to the level of the neck, or vent, and at other times rose nearly to the surface. When in action "The Giantess" became a fountain with five jets, shooting the spray to a height of 200 feet. At the surface the largest jet was about two feet in diameter, and is kept in solid column for more than 150 feet before breaking into drops and spray. It burst forth just before sunset, and the last rays of light gave prismatic tints to the glistening drops, when, having reached their utmost altitude, they trembled at their coming fall. The clouds of steam, which in this, as in all other instances, accompanied the boiling water, became a golden fleece lit up by wreaths of rainbows. Though inferior to "The Giant" in immensity of volume, and perhaps in grandeur, "The Giantess" was by far the most beautiful sight we saw in the gayest basin.—*The Overland Monthly.*

THE LANGUAGE OF THE GYPSIES.—The vulgar notion has long been that the gypsies were nothing more than the gatherings-up of the nomadic rogues and tramps of the countries wherein they were to be found, and that their language was little more than a mere thieves' slang. But the more learned in matters ethnological maintain that their physical features and peculiarities alone sufficiently answer the first taunt; and that, as regards the second, the folk-speech of the gypsies is really a language. One enthusiastic German doctor says: "This national language does not originate either in the Egyptian or any other tongue, but solely in the idioms of northern Hindustan; and thus, though ever so much adulterated, it stands in affinity with—of all tongues, the most perfect in combination and structure—the proud Sanscrit, and, however modestly, may glory in the parentage." It has been often asserted that Indian officers have been able to understand the gipsy language, simply from their knowledge of Hindustani, and it is a curious fact that if some of the gipsy words in GEORGE BORROW's interesting story of *Lavengro* are taken and compared with the Hindustani, they are found to correspond almost exactly—as, for instance, the words signifying snake, man, knife, woman.—*Once a Week.*

Improvement in Southern Mail Connections.

The Post-office authorities at Washington, finding that the Southern mail system had become demoralized, deemed it necessary to instruct Mr. E. R. PETHERBRIDGE, Superintendent of Mail Service at large, and Mr. STEPHEN H. KNAPP, Superintendent of Mails of New-York City, to make a tour of inspection through the Southern States, with a view to establishing some degree of regularity in the connection of Southern mails with Northern routes. Messrs. PETHERBRIDGE and KNAPP entered upon their duties a few days since, and have now reached New-Orleans, where they have taken the citizens somewhat by surprise. Almost immediately upon the arrival of these gentlemen, an arrangement was made to keep a force at work in the Post-office all night to facilitate the forwarding of the morning mails. The arrangement, although new to the inhabitants of the Crescent City, meets with general approval, and the gentlemen who have instituted it are receiving the warmest congratulations of the business public of New-Orleans. During the absence of Messrs. PETHERBRIDGE and KNAPP they will carefully inspect all the principal Southern mail routes, and introduce such improvements as will greatly facilitate the delivery of Southern mails at their several Northern destinations.

In New-Orleans it was the custom to close all morning mails "over night." This primitive way of doing business will in future be dispensed with by the introduction of the night service, and a difference of several hours will be gained in the delivery of the out-going mails.

The great point to be gained by these gentlemen, while acting under their instructions, will be to make the connections of steamers, carrying the mails on the rivers, with the railroads complete. Hereafter when a mail from Texas arrives at New-Orleans late in the evening, by means of the "night service" it will be separated and ready for the morning boat; arriving in Galveston, as the mail is already "pouched," it goes at once on the steamer or train first going North, instead of awaiting distribution, as was formerly the case. Thus, from twenty-four to thirty-six hours will be saved. Altogether the official visit of these agents to the South will prove one of the most important to the postal service that has been made for years.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Murderers are an interesting, though troublesome, class of citizens, but as a rule they have two weaknesses. One is a sort of renegade disposition to go back on their record and become wondrously pious in their last hours, insomuch that it may be doubted whether capital punishment ought not to be retained as a means of grace, and the only method of bringing hardened criminals to an assurance of a blissful immortality; and the other, a desperate desire to live, if only for a few days or hours beyond the time allotted to them. Mr. BENJAMIN SAWYER, now in prison at Evansville, Ind., awaiting execution, is altogether above these weaknesses, and shows the spirit of a genuine assassin. Some ill-advised friends of his exerted themselves to obtain a reprieve for him, which the Governor concluded to grant. Word was sent to the prisoner that if three weeks more of this world were any object to him, he should have them. His lofty soul scorned the wretched boon, and he declared with an oath that he would as lief be hung next week as next month.

"Let justice be done though the heavens fall." It is lucky for the world that a body of men have been created specially gifted to see that the heavens come down in case of necessity. These men, the Magistrates and their subordinate ministers, are endowed with a degree of sagacity and wisdom without which society would hardly hold together. It may be well to quote one or two "modern instances" to illustrate what we would be at. Four boys and two girls, seven or eight years old, lately rumaging about for bullets at Aldershot, in England, committed an injury upon some rifle-butts which it would cost two shillings to repair. They were rigorously brought to trial, and, in spite of the interposition of their parents, were sent to prison for two months, where they will be baptized for a life of crime, though they had no intention of doing harm in the offense for which they were sentenced. The same day, in the same Court, a well-known thief caught stealing in a public house was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. So much for the Magistrates; now for the zeal of constables. A cabman in Birmingham the other day was thrown from his vehicle and taken up insensible and covered with blood. Some kindly disposed bystanders took him in charge, but a policeman at once rescued him from their hands, declared that he was drunk, and hustled his insensible body into a cell, entering a charge of drunk and incapable, without giving the slightest attention to the remonstrances of those who saw the accident. The man's skull was fractured, and he died in his cell, after which a surgeon was sent for.

Racine, Wis., not to be behind other progressive towns of the West, has its ghost. It is a very romantic ghost, too, a genuine "woman in white," haunting her recreant husband. In her life-time, she was the wife of that husband, and was particularly anxious to keep up the conjugal relation after death. At least she bound him by a promise not to marry any one else; but when she was gone he grew lonesome and, unmindful of his plight with the departed, took another mate. By some means to deponent unknown the forlorn ghost learned of the inconstancy of the man she loved and "revisited the pale glimpses of the moon," to haunt him through life. She is now engaged in that vengeful mission, at least so say the papers of Wisconsin.

The new law in England for compulsory education, has brought to light some curious things. The framers of this act seem to have forgotten that a lord does not need to know anything, for its provisions apply alike to aristocrat and plebeian. In some of the investigations which have attended the enforcement of the law, the officials have declared that they "found more ignorance and debasement of mind at the west end of London than at the east end." One noble lord sent his son to school, when it was discovered that "his mind was a perfect blank, not the fault of the child, but the parents." A lady with a "title to her name," declared that her son could not learn, "though she flogged him fifteen times a day." The fact is the law should not have been applicable to the nobility. What occasion have they to learn? They are superior to the common herd by right of birth and social position, and have a right to be idiots. There ought to be a rebellion of the lords against this attempt to force education upon their children.

Alligators are by no means amiable in their disposition, and it is not worth while becoming too intimate with them. They are likely to "go back on their friends" at any moment. A man of the South lately caught one of these unprepossessing monsters and cultivated his acquaintance until he considered himself so thoroughly established in the reptile's confidence that he could do anything with him. He then set forth to make a show of his scaly friend, exhibiting such agreeable tricks as stretching open his ponderous jaws and running an arm down his throat. The monster stood it for a while with considerable equanimity, but finally, at Wilmington, N. C., when the tempting morsel was put between his teeth, he yielded to the temptation and snapped it off at the shoulder and devoured it without remorse. They are not safe play-fellows, those alligators.

A very thriving business has been carried on in London lately, in painting sparrows and selling them as canaries. Now, we protest against this sort of enterprise as not only a fraud but an insult to a very guileless and agreeable creature. It is bad enough for other charming creatures, supposed to be gifted with more sense than many sparrows, to paint themselves and try to pass for what they are not. The little birds would never do anything of the sort, but men, whose ingenuity in sin is past all conception, catch them and do for them what they would scorn to do for themselves. Sparrows were never known to indulge in the foolish habit of painting, or to set up for singers when they are not. Human beings frequently do both, but they should not be allowed to force innocent birds into their own wicked ways. It is really too bad.

Camphor, arsenic, strychnine, chalk, slate-pencils and other articles of a like nature have their uses in the economy of nature, but they are not be recommended as a diet for any one who desires length of days. Sustenance of this sort does not promote a healthy circulation of the blood. A girl of twelve years died a short time ago at Winona, Minn., from indulging a morbid appetite for such dainties. "Like the Pontic monarch of old days," she seems to have tried the experiment of living on poisons, and failed ignominiously. She began with camphor, and proceeded by degrees until she reached strychnine, her appetite for deadly drugs increasing all the while. She found, however, that she could not live on poison, and so she died by it.

Miss BURDETT-COUTTS, who has done a good deal of good among the deserving poor of England, has received her earthly reward by being made a Baroness. The London papers speak of her as having been "raised," "elevated" or otherwise exalted in being ranked in the peerage of England. It is doubtful whether those who appreciate and admire her most will regard her new position as a higher one than that which she has occupied as plain Miss BURDETT-COUTTS. Titles do not seem the fitting reward of a life of self-sacrifice and devotion to the welfare of the poor. Every one must, however, wish her all the joy possible in her aristocratic station.

A lively paper at Henderson, Ky., having waited long in vain for some remarkable phenomenon to visit the place, such as afford material for so many sensational stories in other quarters, finally spun a yarn of its own about a wonderful girl that had not taken a particle of food for a month. This, of course, started up the eager *quid nuncs*, and there was imminent danger that a medical investigation would be inflicted upon the community. The editor of the paper being hard pressed, finally declared that the story was literally true, and that the girl could be seen any day, apparently in a healthy condition, in front of a certain tobacconist's, soliciting passers-by to purchase of the wares within, which were to be disposed of somewhat after the manner of those who had swallowed the story of the sleepless maiden.

The illustrious WOUTER VAN TWILLER, one of the earliest rulers of New-York, decided a case between two of his litigious subjects, according to the account of the veracious historian DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER, by trying in his hand the weight of the document in which each had set forth his claims, and declaring that as neither was heavier than the other, the accounts were exactly balanced and nothing was due from either side. The sage decision had a wonderfully salutary effect, for we are told that no one thereafter found it necessary to resort to law in order to settle his difficulties with his fellow-citizens. Strange to say, this case has never been used as a precedent in this country, but much more cumbrous and unsatisfactory processes have been used to determine conflicting claims. At last, however, the renowned WOUTER is beginning to be appreciated, and his system of jurisprudence is gradually being put in practice in the English Court of Chancery. An unappreciative solicitor writes to one of the London journals to complain of the manner in which his answer was disposed of in a suit in which he was himself defendant. When he sent the document to be filed, the functionary whose business it was to decide upon its sufficiency did not read it, but carefully noted the stamps upon it, counted the words, measured the paper and the margins, and, finding no deficiency thus far, laid it upon a scale and weighed it. As a result of the examination he declared that the answer was insufficient and could not be filed, as it was one drachm under weight. The solicitor having been thus weighed in the balance and found wanting is in contempt, and liable to be locked up by his opponents in the suit. This system of administering justice is undoubtedly an improvement on the old one, and if generally adopted the cases would always go in favor of the side having greatest weight of evidence.

FINE ARTS.

Marshall Wood's Statues of "Proserpine" and "The Song of the Shirt"—Mrs. Greatorex's Views in Nuremberg.

Two noble works of art, by the eminent English sculptor, MARSHALL WOOD, are on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, in this City. One represents "Proserpine," "the all-ruling maid, the fruitful, the nourishing, the goddess of Spring," as the Orphic hymns have it, who brings all things to light, amuses herself in the fragrant meads, and decorates her sacred bosom with green herbs. The figure is of life-size, and represents the goddess tripping through the meadows, her left hand filled with flowers, with which she is about to adorn herself. The right foot is slightly advanced; the right hand, with extended fingers, is about to take a flower from those lying in the left palm; the head is raised and turned slightly to the right, and the drapery flows in graceful folds behind. "Proserpine," we are told, was beautiful enough to inflame all the gods with love. She was the embodiment of youth, grace, beauty, refinement, and queenly dignity. To create a face and form which shall adequately represent "the all-ruling maid"—one which shall be strictly conformable to the rules of art, and at the same time embody the physical and mental endowments of the lovely goddess—is a task that might appall the boldest artist. That Mr. WOOD has entirely succeeded in his attempt to fix the charms of Proserpine in enduring marble we will not say; that he has given us a noble, graceful, charming and spirited figure, finely poised, and full of life and motion, is quite evident. The face, which is of the pure Grecian type, is queenly in its repose, and grace and delicacy of feature; the lower limbs are finely molded, and the hands, arms and neck models of symmetry. The pose of the right hand is particularly fine and graceful. The drapery, that most difficult of all adjuncts to treat in marble, is well disposed, and gives an air of lightness and motion to the whole figure.

The pose and general treatment of this figure recalls to mind the statue of the "West Wind," by Mr. GOULD, an American artist, recently noticed in the TIMES. The comparison between the two, if, indeed, any comparison can be instituted, is altogether in favor of Mr. WOOD's work. In the one we have life, beauty, grace and symmetry. In the other, strange anatomical developments and coarseness of feature, and general outline verging on masculinity.

The statue of "Proserpine" is cut from Cerevezza marble, obtained from quarries about four miles from Carrara. It has a soft, creamy tint, which adds much to the charm of the work. Mr. WOOD was fortunate enough to secure the first block taken from the quarries of sufficient size for a full-length figure.

"THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."

Turning from the classic to a subject taken from every-day life, we find in Mr. WOOD's idealization of poor Hood's "Song of a Shirt," a work which will touch the sympathies of all, one which all can understand and appreciate, and which is, indeed, a "sermon in stone." Mr. WOOD's statue is an idealization of the poet's conception. "The fingers weary and worn," the "unwomanly rags," and the "eyelids heavy and red," are not here. The artist has chosen rather to represent his heroine before toil and hunger have set their fatal seals upon her. He has given us a young girl, spare of form and delicate of feature, her figure scarcely concealed by her meagre clothing, who has snatched a few moments from her work on "seam and gusset and band," to offer up the aspiration:

> "Oh, but to breathe the breath
> Of the cowslip and primrose sweet;
> With the sky above my head,
> And the grass beneath my feet.
>
> "For only one short hour,
> To feel as I used to feel,
> Before I knew the woes of want
> And the walk that costs a meal."

Her chin rests upon her right hand, her left arm hanging listlessly by her side. Across her lap lies the unfinished garment, "a shroud as well as a shirt," over which her young life is being wasted. The attitude is simple and well chosen, the face beautiful, and the expression most touching. At the same time every detail is wrought up to the highest degree of finish. Could the poet himself awake once more, he must feel more than satisfied with this idealization of his sad and tender words. Though not so ambitious a work as "Proserpine," it will find more admirers, and we shall be astonished if it is ever allowed to recross the Atlantic.

In a notice of Mr. WOOD and his career as an artist, the London *Times* says:

"We understand that Mr. MARSHALL WOOD is at present engaged on a couple of colossal statues of Her Majesty, one in bronze and the other in marble, for Montreal and Ottawa respectively. Since his sudden elevation to fame by the success of his charming figure of "Daphne" in the great exhibition of 1862, Mr. WOOD's artistic career has been active and his progress rapid. His touching and expressive impersonation of HOOD's 'Song of the Shirt,' in which the real and the ideal are so happily blended, obtained the place of honor and the *Grand Prix* in the French Exhibition of 1868; his bust of the Princess of Wales was exhibited side by side with that by GIBSON at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1865; his colossal Cobden statue, in bronze, carried the prize in a competition with FOLEY and MACDOWELL, at Manchester, in 1866; and his more recent works have just obtained for him the unsought honor of membership of the Belgian Royal Academy."

Mr. WOOD is now in Canada superintending the erection of the statues referred to, one of which, in bronze and ten feet in height, is to be placed in the new Victoria-square in Montreal.

MRS. GREATOREX'S DRAWINGS.

We have heretofore referred to the drawings of Mrs. ELIZA GREATOREX, who has done a good work in preserving from oblivion many striking scenes from old New-York. This lady has recently returned from Europe with a portfolio full of pen and ink drawings, studies from the old Kaiserberg, of Nuremberg, ALBRECHT DURER's dwelling and burial-place, which are of interest from their associations as well as from their merit as works of art. They are on view at the Goupil Gallery. Mrs. GREATOREX also exhibits an excellent view of the house at Ninety-third-street and East River, now nearly hidden from sight by "improvements" in brick and mortar. This old mansion was a favorite resort of WASHINGTON IRVING, and in it his *Knickerbocker History of New-York* was written. It was the last sketch made by Mrs. GREATOREX before she left for Europe, and is one of her most poetical and graceful drawings.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Independent* in speaking of the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations, has this to say about their shortcomings:

"Young men, as distinguished from old, have two great wants—recreation and society. These are wants belonging to the very nature of a young man. He may not be deprived of either without injury. In seeking either, in a city, he is in peculiar moral peril. To provide both in a way that shall meet the wants of young men generously, protect them from immoral influences, and secure for the association and its members an ascendency that may be used to bring young men to a Christian life, should be one of the very first things done, but is one of the last things attempted. In a few places there are amusement-rooms in the association halls; but in many cities the Y. M. C. A. has only to offer, after the weary monotony of a day in the counting-room, the weary monotony of an evening in a reading-room. An inevitable law of nature makes the young man crave something more exciting, and he drifts under evil influences. Some of the associations have understood this, and have met it bravely by providing games and other recreations. In regard to the matter of society, the associations will never fulfill their destiny unless they do as the association in Chicago has often done—bring ladies and gentlemen together in sociables. Nothing sends a young man back to barbarism faster than isolation from the society of refined women. Nothing is harder to bear than the exclusion of a young man from the country from such society. And if the Y. M. C. A. cannot admit women to membership on the same footing as men, let them, at least, provide that the lonely and tempted young man have from some source that most conservative of social influences, the acquaintance of good women. We have another complaint that applies to all the associations. They make no provision for the Sabbath. Young men are then at leisure. Good or bad influences work with ten times their ordinary power on a young man who is unemployed. He cannot spend the livelong day in meeting. That is not rest. The folly of the Y. M. C. A. is in closing their reading-rooms on Sunday. But, it is said, if the room is open on Sunday, secular books will be read. We suggest that so nice a point of conscience had better be left to the settlement of each individual."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The *Golden Age* deplores the narrow spirit which characterizes in many ways the Orthodox churches of the day. On the subject of the proper observance of the Sabbath, it says:

"We appeal to the trustees of libraries, museums, and galleries of art to open their institutions under proper restrictions to the public on Sundays, that those who cannot visit and profit by them during the week may have this great knowledge on this greatest of days. We do this in the interest of the people who need every refining and elevating influence for their restraint and culture, and in the interest of good order, moral and religious too. Were it a question between the church and library and gallery, between preachers and authors and painters, we should say, give us the church and preachers by all means, and do nothing to draw anybody from what is the highest and best to what is less lofty and good. But that is not the question. From half to two-thirds of our people are outside of all churches and beyond the reach of the preacher's voice; and thousands of these people drop into dissipation and vice only because no attractive avenues and no alluring gateways are open, beckoning them to better things. The alternative is not whether these men shall go to the church or the library or the gallery of art; it is whether they shall be readers or rowdies, admirers of paintings and statuary, or drunkards and debauchees. And Orthodoxy practically answers, 'If they cannot come to church, they must go to perdition.' This is the issue of the new time, and our point of departures from the fossils and fixtures, both ecclesiastical and social. The body is more than clothes, the mind is more than creeds, and the soul is infinitely greater and of more account than institutions. Laws, customs, liturgies, churches and administrations should be conformed to human needs and used for the welfare and progress of men. They are instruments, poor at the best, and poorly used, for the culture of individuals and the improvement of the world. And whatever art or appliance makes human beings one whit the happier and better takes its place by the side of the holiest sacrament and institution among the redemptive forces of the earth. The library is as truly a lever of righteousness lifting men out of the slough of animal degradation, and drawing them away from vulgar temptations, as any pulpit or prayer-book, and the good picture pleads for purity and spirituality of life with a persuasiveness which few preachers attain. These and other things like these, the theatre, the assembly, the bowling-alley even, are religious agencies just in proportion as religion takes possession of them and uses them for human good. And as soon as religionists give up the notion that their doctrinal, ceremonial and ecclesiastical hats are of more account than the heads they were made to cover and protect, and adapt them to the actual condition and needs of men, and adopt and use all other means by which human comfort and culture may be advanced, a new era may dawn in the religious history of the world."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

The *Christian Union* in an article on "Church Rights and Duties," expresses itself in favor of allowing a large freedom to members of the Church in unessential matters of belief and practice. It says:

"Every church has indeed a right to legislate for itself. But it is under supreme obligation to use that right in the spirit of the Gospel. It is bound so to frame and administer all its laws and usages, as most effectually to bring men to Christ and train them in His service. Now, it is not a help but a hindrance to men, to multiply minute regulations and rigidly insist on their observance. Sacraments, ordinances, all the appliances of Church life, are as paths by which men come to the divine fountains of refreshment. It is the business of those who tend the paths to see that they be easy and plain. To line them with stiff, prickly hedges, that hinder and wound, is not the right of any man. No church can be rightly administered without large regard to individual freedom. True, some things must be treated as essential and vital, and the line that bounds the essentials will be differently drawn in different churches. But when that line has been drawn, to add to its requirements a multitude of others, descending into all minute particulars of worship, and belief, and life—this is to tyrannize over those whom Christ has declared free. Such exaction burdens weak consciences with a needless load; it forces men into duplicity, outwardly complying while their conviction belies their words; it promotes at last disobedience, and reacts against the very authority and order it asserts. In a word, it is spiritual tyranny, which is worse than any other oppression."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian* is mainly taken up with the Boston anniversaries. It contains, however, a review of Mr. WEISS' book on the American religion, and takes the liberty of decidedly disagreeing with the liberal divine of Watertown. It says among other things:

"The faith and common sense of the world, trusting to the general credibility of human testimony, have, for nearly nineteen centuries, believed that the Gospel was an historical religion, revealed by Jesus Christ, a witness attested by signs and wonders, as coming from God. In all ages a few men of knowledge and reflection have doubted or denied it. Mr. WEISS and some others deny it now. But we do not perceive that they give any new reasons for denying it, and the old ones never satisfied us. We would sooner trust the experience and faith and reverence of nineteen centuries than Mr. WEISS. His patent American religion we have no confidence in as a substitute for even the poorest kind of Christianity that was ever taught. What is to be thought of the spirit and taste of a book that speaks with RENAN's French pruriency of Jesus Christ in the following terms?

'There are traces, on the contrary, that Jesus shared the ordinary Oriental feeling upon the relation of women to men. He treated his favorites with consideration, perhaps with tenderness; and what man ever did less? But he betrayed the same spirit which appears in the epistles of Paul, who derived it from his own position in race and history, and needed not to catch it by infection. We detect, in the interview with Mary and Martha, all the pleased absorption of a modern mystagogue, who has an adoring woman for a listener, while the householder and elder sister overheats herself in the kitchen that he and his retinue may be fitly entertained.' (P. 52.)

The depth of conceit and irreverence thinly covered by this passage is enough to frighten any but resolute surveyors off the track which the author pursues. But, alas! there is so much of a similar spirit in the advanced literature of the day, that we fear it will not seem as strange and disagreeable to many as it does to us."

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

The *American Protestant*, published at Boston, has an article on the dangers to republican government springing from the growth of Catholicism in this country. It says:

"It is a fact patent to every student of history, that the Church of Rome has ruled the greater portion of Europe—has brought kings, emperors and princes in meek submission to her feet, and by her terrible anathemas and threats of excommunication and eternal damnation, has enslaved the bodies and souls of men, thus dwarfing their intellect, perverting their judgment, and destroying all true manhood. Yet, notwithstanding all this, many liberty-loving men are led to believe that the Romish Church has changed her policy, and that there is no cause for fear or alarm on this free soil—where all men are equal, where no Pope or King is legally recognized as the spiritual or temporal leader, or ruler of the nation. But does not the Romish Church claim to be infallible? Is she not the same today that she ever was? Does she not claim the divine right to rule the whole world—notwithstanding the Monroe doctrine? —and does she not now, as in the past, think for and dictate to her adherents on all matters, temporal or spiritual? Does she not persecute today, to the extent of her power, all heretics and unfaithful children? and would, did she but possess the power, be the same bloody tyrant on this free soil that she has been in Europe and South America. Is it not folly to say that such a Church is not opposed to a republican form of government—such as we have here—a Government that recognizes the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—that protects and maintains a free Press, a free platform, and best of all free schools for the education of the people? We have abundance of proof, even in this country, of the policy, spirit, and aim of the Romish Church; weak-kneed politicians know and feel her power and fear to offend, but now and then a fearless public servant comes forth and exposes her cunningly-laid plans and wily designs, and is doomed to persecution by this holy Church. Witness the recent action of the Papists of New-York City in throwing the school books of the HARPER BROTHERS out of the public schools."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* contains an article by DE WITT TALMAGE in favor of free churches. The following is a passage:

"Now, we say, let down all the bars, and let the people come into the churches and get the Gospel. Down with the pew-rents and all fastidiousness about the way things ought to be done. It makes but little difference what style of hook you use, if you only catch the fish. Let us swing round the Gospel net, and though, together with the shad and blue-fish, we catch a few lamprey-eels and moss-bunkers, the last day will assort them. The people were never so willing to come in for the Gospel as now, if there be no restriction. Have no dollar question connected with a man's religious privileges. If he can pay, let him pay; if not, let him have the same advantages. It is said such churches cannot be supported. We answer, 'They have been, and are now.' Give us time to prove it. But men talk as though the pew-rental system were a great success. Nine-tenths of the churches are in debt by the present system. The financial management of many of the churches is a failure. They are the slowest pay, and any bank or insurance company that did business so inefficiently would be discredited and wiped out. There has not been such brilliant success in the present plan as to make it a very great risk to try another. But it is said that free churches will obliterate social distinctions. Impossible. It is not necessary that because of a commonalty in church privileges the families of the refined and educated shall assort with the boorish. You might have an especial law passed by the Board of Trustees that no elegant lady need marry a scavenger unless she wants to. In a free church, as now, you will pick your company. This fear of social obliteration will keep out of such a church only those who, through some freak of fortune, have been thrown to the top, and who use their gains to feed their vanity, and wound the feelings of the less fortunate."

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist* (Philadelphia) contains an article on the usefulness of local Church organizations as distinguished from the societies for general work, in which it says:

"The great work of evangelizing the world in our day must be done by the establishment of local churches, and gathering in them all who can be won to the Gospel. We have no wish to disparage our general societies, nor to underestimate the importance and fruitfulness of their labors. Our Bible and Tract Societies, Christian Associations, &c., have done and are doing a work which entitles them to the favor and co-operation of all who desire the welfare of our race. But they are only secondary and supplementary agencies, at best. The main thing to be sought is in the establishing and strengthening of local churches. If it be said that such a course would throw the work of evangelization, at home and abroad, almost wholly upon denominational societies, our reply is, that it is precisely this for which we contend. Such societies must, for the most part, evangelize the world; because the Gospel contemplates the organized Church, not simply as a convenience and advantage, but as a necessity. Other institutions may be valuable or not, according to circumstances, but the Church is indispensable. Churches may become corrupt, and thus give false testimony for Christianity; but Christianity requires the establishment of churches as the condition of its own existence and extension."

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

The *Christian World*, for June, has made its appearance, and among other thoughtful articles has one by Prof. HUXLEY, entitled "A Hint to the Protestant Ministry," in which he says:

"It was my fortune some time ago to pay a visit to one of the most important of the institutions in which the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in these islands are trained; and it seemed to me that the difference between these men and the comfortable champions of Anglicanism and of Dissent, was comparable to the difference between our gallant volunteers and the trained veterans of NAPOLEON's Old Guard. The Catholic priest is trained to know his business, and do it effectually. The professors of the college in question, learned, zealous and determined men, permitted me to speak frankly with them. We talked like outposts of opposed armies during a truce,—as friendly enemies; and when I ventured to point out the difficulties their students would have to encounter from scientific thought, they replied: 'Our Church has lasted many ages, and has passed safely through many storms. The present is but a new gust of the old tempest, and we do not turn out our young men less fitted to weather it than they have been in former ages to cope with the difficulties of those times. The heresies of the day are explained to them by their professors of philosophy and science, and they are taught how those heresies are to be met.' I wish that all ecclesiastical organizations were in as effective a condition. I think it would be better, not only for them but for us. The army of liberal thought is at present in very loose order; and many a spirited free-thinker makes use of his freedom mainly to vent nonsense. We should be the better for a vigorous and watchful enemy to hammer us into cohesion and discipline, and I, for one, lament that the bench of Bishops cannot show a man of the calibre of BUTLER, of the *Analogy*, who, if he were alive, would make short work of much of the current *a priori* 'infidelity.'"

THE CHURCHMAN.

The *Churchman* has an article in support of the doctrine of the Trinity, which it regards as an essential feature of Christianity. On this point it says:

"Take away the truth of the Trinity in unity, and religion ceases to be revelation, and becomes the mere subjective inference of the human soul. We regret to say that this is the tendency of very much of the religious thought around us. All means of grace are weighed and valued by this subjective test. So more and more is it coming to be with the facts which underlie them. Soon men will say, 'The doctrine of the Trinity does not touch my inmost life. What is it to me? I make nothing of it; therefore, as far as I am concerned, it is not.' When Scripture is made an oracle, and not a record; when the creeds are no longer testimony, but opinion; when the Church is not an institution, but an accident, then the sacred facts cease to be as facts, and become only philosophic speculations. Do these who are walking this downward path think, do they suppose, they can keep pure the moral life of man? Those who gave their bodies to be burned, and faced fearlessly the wild beasts of the Coliseum, in vindication of the faith once delivered to the saints, knew better than this. Stand upon the old paths! Remove not the ancient landmarks!"

THE CHURCH WEEKLY.

The *Church Weekly* claims fair play for what it calls the Catholic movement in the Anglican branch of the Church." It says:

"We know very well that the majority of the American people do not sympathize with our religious views and feelings. Neither does the majority of the American public sympathize with any one denomination, much less with any party within a denomination. But we believe that in this free country we have as much right as any other set of laity and clergy to hold our religious views, unmolested and unridiculed by the daily secular Press; and we believe the generous public will not fail to see that we may justly claim the same courtesy and decency of treatment from secular editors and reporters as is awarded in analogous cases. We do not set forth anything immoral or subversive of our Government. If we did, we would have no just cause of complaint. We are quiet Churchmen, who hold that the formularies of our Church teach certain doctrines, and involve a certain ornate worship as an outward expression of those doctrines. We believe that our Lord is really present in the Holy Eucharist; and, seeing Him there, we wish to treat Him with all outward marks of respect, honor, tenderness and reverence. Surely we have as much right to hold to this belief undisturbed as the Roman Catholics have, and as much right to hold it as the Protestants have to deny it."

SAINT PETER.

Saint Peter, (Catholic,) under the head of Eighty New Holy Martyrs, has the following series of exclamations with regard to the slaughter of priests and nuns at Paris:

"One Archbishop, sixty-nine priests, and ten nuns—spotless spouses of God! Eighty in all! And they are eighty martyrs for the cross. Yes—had the venerable Archbishop not been a prelate of the cross, had the sixty-nine priests not been priests of the altar, and had the nuns not been consecrated to Him who died on Calvary, they all had been alive today. They have fallen for the Roman Catholic faith. Killing them in cool, satanic purpose in prison is an iniquity which the Creator alone can adequately measure and adequately punish; but, their innocent blood both adds new immortal glory to the Catholic Church and has secured for themselves the martyr's crown, which is the highest heavenly honor a Christian can win. The bloody atheistical Commune has, without intending it, and without knowing it, given them a place in the ranks of Sebastian, of Fabiola, of Agnes, of Stephen, of Peter himself. The next martyr victim of the day will be, we fear very much, the venerable prisoner of the Vatican. As we showed last week, there is a Commune in Rome which is of the same devilish nature as that of Paris. Let Catholics see to it that they pray every morning, every mid-day, and every night, for the safety of their Pope—for the defeat of the Commune that has made him a prisoner, that has pillaged him of all his goods, that has desecrated all his rights, which is panting with anxiety for his death, which has filled all the atmosphere of Rome with menace to take his life. If that Commune can accomplish it, the Holy Father will never see his twenty-fifth anniversary.

THE TABLET.

The *Tablet* has an article on "Home Rule for Ireland," in which it speaks approvingly of the Home Rule Association lately formed in that country.

"We have marked with pleasure," the *Tablet* says, "its rapid growth, and the hold it already appears to have taken on the higher elements of Irish social life. In these revolutionary times, when thrones and altars, and every institution which the wisdom of ages has hallowed and indorsed the whole world over, are tottering over the abyss of universal chaos and confusion, we are doubly pleased to see our own ancestral land giving unmistakable, vigorous signs of political and social orthodoxy. While France, her ancient friend and ally, is giving the whole world a fearful example of what infidel revolution is sure to lead to, it is well that Catholic Ireland should show Europe and America that she knows how to profit by so sad a lesson; that she abhors revolution which is based on infidelity, and leads to sacrilege, to robbery, and to indiscriminate slaughter, and that she is too truly a child of the Church to take sides with her enemies, and the enemies of all true civilization.

THE JEWISH TIMES.

There is considerable discussion among the Jews of this country at the present time, on the question of instituting a regular periodical service in the synagogues on Sunday, as well as on their regular Sabbath. The *Jewish Times* says on this subject:

"If the opponents on that subject were only found within the ranks of those who strictly observe the Sabbath, who visit the synagogues regularly on that day, and all assurances notwithstanding on the part of the advocates of that measure, that no tampering with the historical Sabbath day is intended, fear that the establishment of such a worship might prove detrimental to the regard for the Sabbath, we could well understand these men, and would highly appreciate their motives. We respect and honor all difference of opinion, if honestly and conscientiously maintained. But, strange, the most fanatic opponents are those who at any time give the preference to worldly interest, when coming in contact with religious duties, they are those who but rarely observe the seventh day as a day of rest, and we must, therefore, conclude that their opposition rests on superstition and prejudice; they have an opportunity of being conservative without the incurrence of any expenses—and that sort of religion is very much in favor nowadays. We have not heard or read a single argument, founded in reason, logic or religion, against the measure, and the misapprehensions of those who dread that it would look like a sanction of Sabbath-breaking, are simply puerile. Those who keep their Sabbath will certainly not be influenced by an additional week-day service to desecrate it, and those who do not observe it, may be made aware of their wrong by a timely rebuke administered on Sunday. To close the doors of the houses of worship on any day on which people are desirous to listen to the admonitions of religion, is certainly not the best means to make the wayward sons mindful of their religious duties."

The Whole Duty of a Ward Politician—A Catechism for Young Hatters by an Old Mouser.

Q.—What is the first duty of an aspirant for political honors?

A.—To curl his hair and dye his mustache.

Q.—Next?

A.—To decorate his spotless bosom with an Alaska diamond.

Q.—Next?

A.—To cultivate a burly appearance, wear padded garments, affect broad-shouldered overcoats in all weathers.

Q.—Next?

A.—To cultivate a ruddiness of visage—a carmine tinge to his nose is indispensable. He must imbibe "early and often."

Q.—Next?

A.—To carry a large roll of bogus bills, with a few stamps inside, for drinks he can't avoid standing.

Q.—Is not it then his duty to "treat?"

A.—Yea, verily, when he can't help himself, but being treated instead argues superior skill, and is much admired.

Q.—Anything else?

A.—When two or three are gathered together, draw one aside and whisper mysteriously. Ask the name of his tailor—anything will do, but impose strict confidence, so shall those left in the cold wonder.

Q.—Any more?

A.—Disclaim influence, withal winking, or indulging in "Burleigh" shakes of the head. So shall men believe he truly lies.

Q.—To what object all this?

A.—That he may "make a stake."

Q.—But how?

A.—Experience teaches them he has a price. How low he is willing to sell himself for, let him keep to himself. So shall he get more than he is worth.

Q.—When he has made a stake, what then?

A.—He must be guided by circumstances.

Q.—As how?

A.—The answer is long. In general, he must trim his sails to each veering breeze; toil not, neither spin; never lend or spend a cent or speak a word without counting on a usurious return; ride "on the fence," "stoop to conquer," submit to kicks from those higher up the ladder, use all men for his ladders, and, after climbing, ruthlessly kick them down; practice smiling before a glass; sit for his picture; get up clubs, also presentations to other members of mutual admiration societies; run two, three or more corner liquor-stores. So shall diamonds and corner lots flow in upon him. So shall he rise, and when he dies be drummed to the grave with brass bands and marching cohorts of gayly-scarfed mourners, with many hundreds of hired carriages in the line. It is good for him to cultivate pigmies of the Press, or bigger men, if he can "approach" them. To "see" and be "seen," especially the latter, on every occasion. As prosperity comes, the bogus bills may become real ones. DISPLAY is the key-note of a successful ancillary member of the body politic. Like quack medicines, bogus public spirit goes down by much advertising. A thick skin, a lying tongue and a prudent use of "spondulicks" are the proper "vestments" of the worship of the great god—SELF. The man who lives "*sans* pelf and *sans* 'approach'" may die "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

THOMAS GRIMALKIN.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-nine persons were arrested by the Police last week.

There were twenty-six fires during the week ending at noon yesterday with an estimated loss of $8,085, and an insurance of $45,400. Of these disasters seven were caused by carelessness, five by children playing with matches, four by use of kerosene liquid gas or crude petroleum, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

According to the Vital Statistics as returned to the Bureau of Records there were in this City during the past week forty-five still-births, 154 marriages, 322 births and 551 deaths, the latter being a large excess over the mortality of the previous week.

The Rothschilds Not After the Bonds of This City.

The statement which has been published in several papers that the Frankfort branch of the house of ROTHSCHILD has offered to take all the debt of the City as it is issued, and pay off the old loans as they fall due, is pronounced by one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to be entirely untrue. This gentleman states that the announcement, as published in a morning paper, is the first he has heard of it. The Commissioners have not met for a week past, and, therefore, no proposition of the kind could have been recently submitted to them. The rumor is said to have arisen from a subordinate in the Finance Department having overheard a conversation, the purport of which he entirely misunderstood, or designedly misrepresented.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Numerous arrests are still made in Paris. A preliminary investigation is made at the Theatre du Chatelet, and the prisoners are then sent to Cherbourg, where ten Courts-martial have been instituted for their trial. Effective measures for the defense of the city are on foot. The *gendarmes* is to be increased to a force of 6,000 men, and a Republican guard of 12,000 is also to be formed. It is proposed to construct forts within the walls to prevent a renewal of the insurrection. The barricades in the streets have all been removed, and traffic is rapidly reviving. The railroad lines from Havre and Versailles have resumed operations. An order has been issued for the reinstatement of school teachers. The newspapers *Tricolor* and *Politique* have been suppressed. The Prussians have evacuated Andelys and the Department of the Eure. Gen. SCHENCK, Earl DE GREY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord TENTERDEN arrived at Liverpool yesterday. Gen. SCHENCK was welcomed by the Chamber of Commerce. PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, is expected to arrive at Southampton, England, on the 18th inst. The royal mail steamer *Elbe*, from Southampton for Aspinwall has been forced to return to port in a disabled condition.

GENERAL.

The strike of laborers at Washington ended yesterday, the contractors yielding the point and agreeing to pay $2 per day.

Brig.-Gen. BAXTER, on Sunday last, while waiting for a car at Eighth and Chestnut streets, in Philadelphia, was seized with a sudden dizziness and fell, breaking his jaw in three places. His injuries are very painful, as he was otherwise injured.

The trial of Hon. C. C. BOWEN for bigamy, was resumed at Washington yesterday, and concluded late in the afternoon. The jury, after being out about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty. Mr. BOWEN and Mrs. PETTIGREW KING BOWEN, were, during the argument of BOWEN's counsel, affected to tears, and when the Court adjourned the lady followed BOWEN to the Judge's room, resting her head on his shoulder evidently in distress. His counsel moved for a new trial, which will be heard on Thursday. Meanwhile he is held in the sum of $5,000 bail.

The residents of Toledo, Ohio, are much exercised by the recent poisoning of several persons by eating cheese purchased from a local dealer. Thirty-two victims are reported, and the majority are in a dangerous condition, though they will probably recover. Verdigris is supposed to be the ingredient affording the poison.

The Executive Committee of the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad Company have closed a contract with Messrs. HAWKINS, HILLARD & Co., of Chicago, for the grading, bridging and ties for fifty-five and one-half miles of the east end of their road.

In the United States Circuit Court, of Boston, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of ELWELL F. HAYES *vs.* The Phœnix Life Insurance Company, which had resisted payment of a policy to the mother of JOHN E. HAYES, editor of the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*. The amount of the verdict is $11,466 40.

The defense in Mrs. FAIR's case has introduced affidavits to impeach another of the jurors, named LITTLEFIELD. Judge DWINNELL says that these affidavits must stop, as it was evident that perjury was being committed.

The New-England Woman's Club held an annual meeting at Boston yesterday and elected JULIA WARD HOWE President. Already $65,000 have been subscribed of the $200,000 wanted for the co-operation Association.

Ground was broken, yesterday, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., for the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad, which will connect the coal fields of Pennsylvania with Lake Ontario. Three thousand persons were present.

Fifty dollars for each breech-loading rifle, musket, carbine or pistol, and six cents for each metallic cartridge, will be charged against enlisted men who shall carelessly lose or dispose of the same.

DANIEL, the defaulting cashier of the Webster National Bank of Boston, was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty. He was held for $15,000 bail for trial.

The Indian delegation were driven through the suburbs of Boston, yesterday, and visited the State-house, where the members were introduced to Gov. CLAFLIN.

The sale of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores at the United States Arsenal, at St. Louis, has been suspended, as the bids do not reach the value of the property.

One of the Anglo-American telegraph cables has been recovered and repaired. The steamer *Seunderia*, Capt. HALPIN, will immediately proceed to recover and repair the other.

The statement that the President was in the City on Friday, was incorrect. Yesterday morning the cutter *Bronx* proceeded from the foot of Twenty-third-street, with Collector MURPHY, to Sandy Hook, when the President and family were taken on board on the arrival of the Long Branch train, and taken to the steam-ship *Rhine*, on which a sister of the President had taken passage for Europe. The party then returned to Long Branch.

The extensive fires that have been raging in the woods in the lower parts of New-Jersey during the past two weeks, have been more widespread in their destruction than was at first calculated. The last fire, which occurred a few weeks ago, was caused by the careless burning of brush-wood on the Tuckerton Railway track, the flames communicating with the cedar swamp. The wind blew in the direction of Waretown, and the flames soon swept on their path of destruction toward that village. The men and women of the town, as well as the railroaders, worked with energy to stay the progress of the fire. The houses were saved by keeping them well watered, and the women buried their beds. After crossing Mill Branch it was subdued on the upland, and the town was thus luckily saved.

Sprats to Catch Whales.

The ludicrous spectacle of a Conservative Government retaining power in critical moments by suddenly outbidding its Radical antagonists, in some sweeping measure of reform, has usually gained more applause than contempt. The step may be inconsistent, immoral, and selfish in the last degree; but the populace, looking chiefly to the favorite measures on which it has set its heart, readily condones means in its satisfaction with ends. Such, at least, is the calculation of the political "engineers," and it is often justified by results. Occasionally, however, the engineers are hoist by their own petard; and this, we venture to predict, will be the sequel of the nice little game of policy lately devised by the "Ring" managers with a view to avert present dangers, and to pave the way for future triumphs.

Every one knows that the Ring has lately got itself into a precarious condition. Its peculations, extortions, and corruptions have grown so monstrous and intolerable that a conviction has spread through the community that they must, by some means, be brought to an end. The bad character of the leaders of the Ring, and the degradation of their chief newspaper supporters, have taught a lesson whose significance has been daily more widely appreciated. The Pulpit has opened its powerful batteries, and thousands of people have gone home every Sunday thinking more earnestly on the subject than ever before. The most influential business men of the City have been aroused to a sense of responsibility—have held various public and private conferences for the discussion of remedies, and decided that, whatever their precise nature, thorough and searching remedies must soon be administered.

Now, the leaders of the "Ring," whose sagacity we have never questioned, whatever we may think of their honesty, are keenly alive to this. They have discerned from afar the tempest that is gathering against them, and they have hastened to trim sails and clear decks to meet it. Their Captains have given the word for certain cunning manœuvres, the object of which is to allay public exasperation at the least possible expense, and to enable their venal servitors of the Press to bray forth, at appropriate intervals, a laudatory flourish of trumpets. If we look into the Courts, we find prominent members of the "Ring," on the principle of throwing the weakest overboard to lighten the ship, sentencing shoulder-strikers, gamblers, assassins, and the like, to sharp and severe punishment. That the magnates of their own party, the men they have long voted for in the most profuse and unremitting manner, should thus "go back" on them has seemed to these rascals little short of the infraction of the laws of nature. In some instances, the offenders thus harshly dealt with have been notoriously the personal friends and cronies of the men who have thus betrayed them. But the fiat has gone forth. The less must be sacrificed for the greater. It is a case somewhat analogous to one of State's evidence, and as the "*et tu Brute*" of the victim is either stifled on the scaffold, or dies away in the lonely corridors of a prison, the reproach can easily be endured. We have, of course, no extenuation to offer for felons. The City has suffered enough from them, and we are thankful to be legally rid of any of their number at any price. But the repentance of their judges is somewhat tardy.

Again, we are invited to admire the improvements in our public squares and parks. Who, we are asked, ever saw them in better order, present or prospective? Applaud, too, we beg of you, the rebate in the Chamberlain's interest account, and the reductions in some other matters of detail, and then own how happy you are under the rule of the Ring. Half a loaf, no doubt, is better than no bread, but really the whole business is exactly like the case of a highwayman, who, with pistol at your head, has fobbed all your gold and jewels, and pitches you back a stray coin or two to buy your supper at the next inn. The "Ring" have robbed the City and County of New-York of a great many millions of dollars. Their crime is as base and as notorious as that of any well-known thief of the streets. Having plundered their fill, so that they can hardly stuff more without bursting, they graciously condescend for a brief space to desist. Having kept the City at the mercy of fighting men, brigands, gamblers and assassins, their friends and henchmen, for years, they now magnanimously offer up a few of these scoundrels as a sacrifice, in order to strengthen their hold upon power. It should be remembered that the strongest members of the Ring are also naturally the richest. These men, for their own purposes, have forced temporary moderation on their subordinates. They have taken counsel together, saying, "We have money enough and to spare. The cry against us is getting too sharp and too bitter. We must make sacrifices for a time in order to cut the ground from under the feet of our assailants. The little people of our faction who have not yet, like us, made money enough, we can either console or overrule. In any event we cannot afford to be overthrown before the next Presidential election."

There is no fear that intelligent observers will be deceived by these last transparent tactics of the Ring. The design is shrewd, no doubt, but the motive is sufficiently obvious. But the mass of people, who are easily imposed upon by appearances, may be more readily deluded. It is, therefore, important that good citizens should accept and extend a caution not to be hoodwinked by these sinister machinations. There is no repentance more illusory than that which is professed under fear of punishment. The "Ring" was never more dangerous or more unscrupulous than at this moment. The reasons for setting in motion all practicable and lawful agencies to deprive these bad men of power are stronger now than ever before.

The Annual College Regatta.

For several years past it has been the custom for representative crews from our two leading universities, Yale and Harvard, to meet at Worcester in a friendly contest for the "championship" of the two colleges. These annual regattas have always attracted a large crowd of interested friends of both parties to the shores of Lake Quinsigamond, and have constituted annual festivals, eagerly awaited, and hopefully looked forward to, by the partisans of either university. They decide for one year at least the physical superiority of the victor. Fortune, fickle as usual, has varied the direction in which she cast her smiles, now permitting the blue flag of Yale to win, then again bestowing all her laurels upon the red banner of Harvard. The magenta has apparently been her favorite color, and the preponderance of victory is largely in favor of Harvard. Since 1866 each year has given Cambridge a firmer hold upon the champion flag; but nothing daunted thereby, Yale has been always ready to meet her rival.

Last year the result of the race was particularly unfortunate, breeding, as it did, an ill-feeling between the two colleges, and giving rise to distrusts and suspicions calculated to destroy the friendliness which has usually characterized these annual regattas. In 1870 both colleges sent good crews to Worcester, and the race attracted an unusually large delegation of spectators, from the fact that both Amherst and Brown were to contend in the "Freshmen" race. In the University race, Yale came in a long distance ahead, but Harvard claimed a "foul," which was allowed, despite the counterclaim of Yale of a "foul" by Harvard, and the umpire awarded the flag to the red. Yale immediately challenged the victors to row the race over again, which challenge was declined. Now, as to the justice of the umpire's decision, we do not at present propose to say much, although the general opinion at the time was that the race should have been declared a "draw," both crews having "fouled." Yale, however, whether justly or not we do not pretend to say, determined at the first subsequent meeting of the navy, to row no more at Worcester, on the ground of the strong Anti-Yale prejudice there prevailing, and to row only a "straight-away" race, whereby all danger of "fouling" would be avoided. And undoubtedly a "straight-away" race is the fairest test for both crews. A challenge to row a "straight-away six-oar shell race, upon the 14th of July, 1871, on any course hereafter agreed upon," was at once forwarded to Harvard by Yale. As will be seen by the correspondence which we published on Tuesday, no notice was taken of the challenge for more than three months. At the end of that time the Harvard Club, after signifying their desire to meet the Yale Club "in any race where both parties would have fair play," evaded all notice of the challenge of Yale, and requested that two delegates should be sent to a "convention" at Springfield, which was to establish a "union regatta of American colleges." That was the Yankee way of answering one question by asking another. Yale desired only to measure oars with Harvard, to retrieve if possible the lost race of the previous Summer in a contest "fair for both parties," and leaving the selection of a course to mutual agreement. With Brown or Williams or Amherst, or any other College, Yale had nothing in particular to do. Her challenge was to Harvard, and with Harvard alone was there any disputed question to be settled. She did not, therefore, attend the Convention, and requested a direct answer to her challenge.

In reply, Harvard sent a long letter, giving its reasons for preferring a regatta open to all American colleges, instead of a contest between the two universities. Three reasons were assigned: First, "It was thought if the challenge was accepted without some better understanding between the two clubs, the result would probably be as unsatisfactory this year as it was last. Secondly, if the challenge was accepted unconditionally, Yale would make the same objections to other colleges entering the University race this year that she did to their taking part in the Freshman race last year, although the Convention of 1859 expressly stipulated that the races should be open to all American colleges. Thirdly, Yale could only oblige Harvard to row the same kind of race for the championship as that in which it was gained."

On the receipt of this letter, May 25, Yale answered that Harvard's reply was considered a "non-acceptance;" that the time before the race was insufficient for preparation; that the crew had disbanded, and that no future acceptance of the challenge would be recognized. Practically, this was an end of the matter; but Harvard, at last, sent a fair and "square" acceptance of the challenge, which, had she done it before, would have given more general satisfaction. Having been so often the victor she could well afford to be generous. Harvard, after regretting the breaking up of the usual race, and disclaiming all intention of so doing, made the following proposition: "The H. U. B. C. hereby offers to row the Y. U. B. C. any kind of a race, ('straight-away' or 'turning,') at any time and place, and for any distance that the Y. U. B. C. may name; provided the Y. U. B. C. does not insist upon a date which will conflict with Harvard's engagement with the Atalanta B. C. and with the colleges at the coming regatta." The letter further reminded Yale that they would have time enough for preparation, since the time of last year's race was not settled until June 1, after both crews had been training, more or less, all Winter, however.

It is not probable that Yale will accept this tardy acceptance of its challenge of last December, and we may consider therefore that there will be no race between the two colleges this year. This will be a matter of regret to many. On a careful review of the facts, as elicited from the correspondence, it would seem as though a little more forbearance and a more generous spirit on the part of both clubs might have brought about an amicable arrangement. Yale told Harvard to knock that chip off its shoulder, and Harvard retorted by telling Yale to do the same. Such tactics are not particularly creditable to either college, and certainly no exception can be taken to Harvard's last proposition, had it only been made sooner. Harvard now offers Yale her choice of "time and place;" the Yale crew have only been disbanded since the 25th, and by selecting a later date than July 14 the race might still take place.

Traveling "for Pleasure."

The "hegira"—as the Little Lexicographer of the *World* calls it—toward the places of Summer resort has already begun. Whoever has occasion to go over any of the main lines from New-York, may at any time now have a foretaste of the miseries of the coming Summer. The touch of July weather has brought these miseries into vivid relief. The dusty and crowded car, the stifling stateroom, the blazing streets, the confusion and crossness, the jam and the general weariness of travel, have come upon us suddenly. It is not to be denied that the people of our country travel as much for pleasure, and get as little out of it, as those of any other land. And this for two reasons. First, there is very little pleasure to be had in the present condition of American conveyances; and in the next place, the Americans are but poorly fitted to take what little there is. We boast of an independence, but we are helpless victims of arbitrary assumption in our public servitors to a degree that is all the more amazing because it is so purely voluntary. Hackmen can bully us, expressmen can deceive and defy us, railway companies can torture and almost murder us, the clerks of steamboats can lord it over us, hotel clerks can insult us, waiters can fleece us, and the whole body of attendants, who are paid to serve our convenience, and better paid than in any other country, can maintain an insolent rebellion against our comfort and our dignity, and we bear it as if such conduct were the divine right of an undisputed aristocracy. And while we accept the tyranny of servants as something inevitable, we submit to oppression originating with and systematized by the great corporations, with that speechless resignation which superstitious races show toward the remote beings, representing to them the irresistibleness of destiny. Our lives are shortened with the breathing of dust and cinders by day, and foul air by night; we flee to "pleasure resorts" on the principal lines, on cars overcrowded and hot, or on boats—"floating palaces" they are called in technical advertising language—in which upholstery is lavish, but the simplest means of ventilation are wholly wanting; we are dumped or gathered at dreary stations and piers with rarely a roof, and never a tree, to break the scorching rays of the summer sun; and we go up and down from city to country, surrounded by discomforts and assailed with dangers to health and limb, with that patient endurance that becometh the victims of inaccessible and unalterable oppressors.

But that is not the worst of our pleasure travel. The ordinary passenger is in agony lest submission to some trifling inconvenience should compromise him in the eyes of his companions, though, as we have said, he submits to great ones silently. He will ride complacently in a filthy smoking-car, or stand on the platform of an overfull passenger-coach, without a murmur, but he will fight like Hamlet in the grave of Ophelia for a seat that he has mortgaged with a duster or a newspaper. For the next four months our public ways will throng with people of incalculable variety of occupation, experience, surroundings and purposes in life. But these will, in a majority of cases, make their journey without any contact with their cotravelers, and come home with prejudices rather confirmed than removed, as ignorant as ever of the multiform uses and pleasures to be derived from free intercourse with other men. The frank and hearty traveler, who respects himself and others, who accepts his enjoyments simply and unreservedly, and who is capable of taking his part in that kindly exchange of thought and knowledge, possible to every pair or group of men in our varied life, is rare in the present day. Until he becomes more common again, half the advantages of travel will be lost.

Narrow-Gauge Railways.

Until about twenty years ago the weight of professional opinion was in favor of the broad gauge for railways, and it was thought that the tendency must be not only to build new lines, with wider gauges than any then in use, but to alter old ones to a corresponding measure. Gradually this belief has been modified, and, partly as a result of experiment and partly of closer scientific research, an opinion almost exactly opposite has steadily gained ground. Whereas in 1850 it was generally supposed that a gauge wider than four feet eight and a half inches would be found expedient, much narrower dimensions have now been adopted, and it is even believed by some that a gauge of less than half that width will ultimately prove to be the most judicious and economical.

It is not generally known that roads of extremely narrow gauge have been in use during the past few years, and have thus supplied the practical data for judging the utility of their general introduction. Among the Welsh mountains there is a line of railway, the gauge of which is but one foot, eleven and a half inches. It runs from the slate quarries in the Festiniog Valley to Port Madoc, on Cardigan Bay. The rails used weigh but ten pounds to the running foot, and the engines weigh seven tons. The passenger-cars are ten feet long, five feet wide, and carry twelve passengers. The freight-cars carry three tons each. Trains over one thousand feet long are run on this little road at a speed of twenty miles an hour, although there are curves of radii under 135 feet, and grades of 70 feet to the mile. It is declared that the experiment has proved a success in every sense. In one year the freight has amounted to 136,132 tons, an average of 9,388 tons to the mile; and the passenger business—although the road is not strictly a passenger line—to 6,807 passengers per mile. The traffic is more than twice that of the Connecticut River Road—a closely-managed interior line—and the passenger carriage more than that of the busy Worcester and Nashua Railroad in 1870.

In the Broilthal, joining the Cologne and Giessen road, there is another narrow-gauge line, the prosperity of which is teaching a similar lesson. Its gauge is two feet seven inches, it has curves of 124 feet radius, and also 70 feet of rise to the mile. The weight of the rails averages eight pounds to the foot. The engines weigh twelve and a half tons, and haul thirty-six cars, each loaded with five tons. About $4,500 covers the cost of the locomotives, and $500 that of the cars. The cost of the line, per mile, including rolling stock, is set down at $8,000. There are lines of road in construction or in use in the mining districts of Pennsylvania of slightly narrower gauge than this—that is to say, of two feet six inches—on which engines of less than eight tons are used, and which safely run twenty miles an hour, on grades and curves that ten years ago would have been pronounced impracticable. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which is meant to run along the plateau of the Rocky Mountains from Denver to El Paso, a distance of 850 miles, is to have a gauge of two feet nine inches, and it is probable that other transverse roads, cutting the great Pacific lines that run east and west, will also be constructed in a corresponding scale.

The extent to which the narrow gauge has gained the good opinion of scientific men, is indicated by a report recently made by a committee, appointed by the British Secretary of State for India, to consider the feasibility of a narrow gauge for the extension of the Indus Valley Railroad, and also for other projected Indian lines, amounting in their aggregate to ten thousand miles. The majority of the Committee report, for the great bulk of the proposed lines, in favor of a gauge two feet nine inches. They recommend for this gauge a rail of thirty-six pounds to the yard, twelve-ton engines, passenger-cars eighteen feet six inches long by six wide, limited to the carriage of three and one-half tons weight, while the merchandise-cars should be made to carry five tons. The main arguments in favor of the narrow gauge are that the first cost, per mile, will not exceed one-half that of the wide gauge, and that running expenses and wear and tear must preserve between the two gauges nearly the same relation. It is asserted that, just as a pony will pull more and eat less in proportion to his weight than a horse, so the smaller and lighter engines of the narrow gauge will be relatively cheaper and more profitable.

The great objection to the narrow gauge is that of the cost and difficulty of transhipment. Rolling stock cannot be interchanged on joint lines of different gauge. It is undeniable that this is a serious drawback. Yet engineers who have given the matter great attention, maintain that the objection is practically of minor importance, when compared with the accompanying advantages. Judging from the evidence that has come before us, we shall not be surprised if the narrow gauge is soon extensively employed on our new railroad enterprises, especially for the "magnificent distances," and difficult country to be traversed in the South-west.

The Column Vendome.

The Grecian youth who fired the Temple of Diana had the fame of his exploit all to himself. Not Ephesus only, but the whole pagan world, rang with his name, and, if coupled with execration rather than applause, it was at least in everybody's mouth. But the Vandals who have destroyed the beautiful column of the Place Vendôme are without even that paltry satisfaction. The credit of having overthrown and shattered one of the finest monuments of the modern world is shared by many alive or dead, and hardly a record is to be found even of their names. Apart from the senseless folly of the action, which has drawn down upon its perpetrators the indignant contempt of civilized Europe, this piece of barbarism suggests various reflections. On the same spot once stood an equestrian statue of LOUIS XIV., and the *sans-culottes*—the legitimate parents of the Commune of today—upset and destroyed it. The first inference would seem to be that it is quite idle to beautify a city with statues or architectural mementoes of any sort whatever, since an insensate rabble, incapable of regarding any such work in its artistic and national aspects only, will be sure at some time to associate it with an obnoxious cause, and doom it to immolation.

It might have been supposed that if Paris spared anything, it would be the Column Vendôme. It was not the glory of NAPOLEON alone that it typified, but that of France. The statue that crowned the lantern might have been replaced for one of Liberty, if the Commune so willed, and although some might have regretted, few could have complained. But the magnificent campaign that ended at Austerlitz was the glory of France as well as that of her General. French bravery won the cannon, taken at Ulm, Vienna and elsewhere, which made the bronze for the bas-reliefs of LAUNAY, that gave unique character to the column. French history, from the memorable breaking up of the camp of Boulogne until the signing of the Treaty of Presburg, was inscribed there in imperishable characters. This spiral record, perpetuating in brass, in the heart of Paris, the achievements of Frenchmen, did not belong to this generation alone. It belonged likewise to posterity, and posterity is outraged by an act that will be forever disgraceful to its perpetrators. The early Christians, when they destroyed the Pagan temples, were inspired by deep religious enthusiasm. They believed themselves to be doing the work of Heaven when they cast down the fanes of the idolator. But no such excuse can be pleaded in behalf of ruffians to whom murder has been sport, and to whom the wanton destruction of beautiful objects of art seems to have afforded a horrible delight.

A "Champion" Traveler.

After traveling over a large portion of Asia, Mr. SEWARD has turned his steps homeward. His return will be made by way of the Suez Canal, and it is probable the route will include a considerable part of Europe. Previous to his departure from Bombay, he was invited to dinner by the members of the Byculla Club. In response to the speech of the Chief-Justice, Sir M. R. WESTROPPS, proposing his health, Mr. SEWARD, acknowledging the many kindnesses he had received on his travels, gave, in these few words, a sketch of them:

> GENTLEMEN: I owe manifold acknowledgments outside the Byculla Club. Please suffer me to make them here—to his Excellency the Viceroy and many members of the Council of India, to the authorities of Madras, Bengal, the North-west Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay, to the Maharajahs of Benares and Puttialla and to many other native statesmen and scholars, for attentions which have made my travels in India equally a tour of pleasure and an interesting study. If I could think it possible that what I may now say could pass the confines of this country, I would add not less grateful acknowledgments to the Portuguese authorities of ancient Goa, the authorities of the vigorous Straits settlements, the authorities of the marvelously fruitful Netherlands India, and the authorities of just awakening China and Japan. Thus far, in a journey round the world, I have had the pleasant part of St. Paul's experience on his voyage from Jaffa to Rome—"So when this was done others also came, who also honored us with many honors."

This passage very inadequately describes the extent of country over which Mr. SEWARD, at a time of life when most men tenaciously cling to the comforts of home, has traveled.

The weight of Mr. SEWARD's seventy years bears wholly on the body—the mind shares no part of the burden. That is as clear and vigorous as when he fought slavery in the Senate, or kept the country free from foreign complications during the war of the rebellion. Mr. SEWARD's whole life, from his majority until within the last three years, has been passed in active politics. First the State, then the country, claimed his services, and during a portion of the time that he was serving the public, he was engaged in the practice of his profession. His defense of the negro FREEMAN is famous, and his arguments in civil cases, which have been preserved, are studied with care by legal practitioners, and are monuments of research and learning. After many years of labor, Mr. SEWARD began a course of travel which young men would have thought wonderful. California and Mexico were first traversed, the latter country by unfrequented and arduous routes. Cities were visited which were before known to the general reader only by name, and are now familiar through the medium of the correspondents who accompanied him. While still recovering from the fatigue of this journey,—which, considering his age and the exceeding hardships of travel in Mexico, was very remarkable,—another route, extending round the world, was planned, and as confidently undertaken as if the traveler had been in middle life and full strength. China, Japan, and India have been traversed with a thoroughness which few persons traveling for pleasure would care to imitate. In this journey as in the former one, we have an example of the indomitable will which delights in obstacles that it may overcome them. As a statesman Mr. SEWARD had few equals—as a traveler, his age considered, he has none.

AMUSEMENTS.

Events of the Week.

The production of "Rosedale" at the fag end of the season at Wallack's seemed a measure of doubtful expediency; but the result has proved the wisdom of the managerial policy, at least so far as the treasury goes. The houses have been full nightly, and when people will crowd a theatre with the thermometer at the height which, on three evenings this week, it has attained, the attraction must be strong indeed. On Friday, at the fifth performance of "Rosedale," the heat indoors was quite intense. To step inside a gas-lighted auditorium was almost like stepping into an oven. Yet "Standing Room Only" was placarded at the box-office of Wallack's very early in the evening. The audience were like so many salamandrines, and showed as much gayety and enthusiasm as if the temperature had been well down in the sixties. All this demonstrates the powerful hold which Mr. WALLACK's picturesque drama has taken on the public mind. It likewise shows that in resolving to wind up his season with a succession of brilliant houses Mr. WALLACK knew precisely how to adapt means to ends. "Rosedale" will be repeated every night until further notice....The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS ended last night, "The Golden Fleece" and "Cool as a Cucumber" being the farewell selections. On Friday Mrs. MATHEWS had a benefit, when the assemblage was numerous and fashionable, and when her husband took occasion to make a graceful speech. Mr. MATHEWS spoke with appreciation of the vast changes that have taken place in New-York since his first visit here, and gratified his hearers by the statement that "it is no flattery to say that New-York is now (not even excepting poor old Paris) the gayest and most brilliant capital in the world." Another of the popular comedian's observations—which was very modestly and becomingly put—to the effect that, if he might judge by his present success, his performances afforded even more amusement to this generation here than to the last one, we believe may be heartily assented to. The improvement in public taste, as regards dramatic matters, is a fact not to be disputed, and Mr. MATHEWS' brilliant and protracted engagement, just finished, is one of many proofs of the assertion. We are glad to hear that Mr. MATHEWS does not intend to leave the United States at present. He announced on Friday that he should make a tour through the country and afterward return to act in the Metropolis, we presume in the Autumn. His absence will be regretted and his return rejoiced in. On Monday evening, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT receives a benefit at the Fifth-avenue. "London Assurance" is the play selected, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will come from Philadelphia to act in it. The benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS is announced for Tuesday, when "Man and Wife" will be performed. Mr. HARKINS, while one of the most unpretending, is also one of the most capable and useful members of the company at this theatre, and his many friends should see to it that his benefit equals his excellent deserts. On Wednesday evening, "No Name," a drama founded on the well-known novel and advertised as the joint production of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS and Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, will be represented at this house for the first time in this country...."A Winter's Tale" ended its career as a running attraction last night at Booth's Theatre. We have repeatedly striven to do justice to this fine revival by dwelling upon its most creditable points without ignoring its weaker ones. The piece has done honor to Mr. BOOTH's management in most, if not in all respects, and has nobly sustained the reputation of his theatre for grand and solid legitimate spectacle. To-morrow a drama written by Mr. W. G. WILLS, the clever but unequal author of the "Wife's Evidence," is to be acted here. This piece, the "Man o' Airlie," was played over 100 nights on its original production at the Princess' Theatre in London. If it pleases the Scotch element here as it did in the English capital, the "Man o' Airlie" will enjoy a successful career. Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT impersonates the hero...."Kit" is to be acted at Niblo's throughout this week and no longer. We are advised of the profitable character of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU's performances at this house, and suppose on that account that his leave-taking of the Metropolis does not foreshadow a protracted absence. Next season it is likely that Mr. CHANFRAU and his wife will unite in filling their engagements....The last representation of "Jack Sheppard" took place at the Olympic yesterday, and to-morrow Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, with the aid of Mr. HERNE, will begin a series of performances, opening with "East Lynne." The lady's latest sojourn in New-York was most satisfactory to the public and to her management, and when "East Lynne" was removed from the bills of the Grand Opera-house its potency as a play seemed quite fresh. We shall, therefore, not be surprised when assured of its continued attractiveness and power to-morrow night....The "Fox and Denier Pantomime Troupe" will appear at Wood's Museum to-morrow and on subsequent evenings. Thus the Summer season will be entered upon with a light and laughable entertainment. The week just ended, at Wood's, was taken up mainly by benefit representations.

Home News and Critiques.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* critic thus writes of the performance of M. CASTELMARY, the original *Mephistopheles* in GOUNOD's "Faust," at the Globe Theatre: "The representation of 'Faust' by the Italian Opera Company was, on the whole, excellent, and was in some respects extremely fine. The audience was very large and appreciative. After the entrance of M. CASTELMARY it became enthusiastic, and continued in an excited state until the very end of the opera, having called the principal artists before the curtain at the close of every act except the fourth. M. CASTELMARY's impersonation of *Mephistopheles* would of itself have justified the fervor of the occasion. His singing is artistic and effective, and his voice, though singularly weak and inferior in its lower notes, has an astonishing resonance and brilliancy in its highes tones and is capable of the greatest variety of infernal emphasis and expression. But as an actor this artist takes very high rank, if he may be judged by *Mephistopheles*. The impersonation is Frenchy, and teases the spectator a little by its never-ceasing action and its excessive elaboration, but it is a marvel of devilish ingenuity, originality and power. His make-up, though in the main conventional, is picturesque and striking, and, in some details, is uncommonly suggestive. His acting abounds in touches of high artistic and imaginative power, of which the most remarkable illustration is afforded in the great sword scene of of the second act, where *Mephistopheles* does dot suffer himself merely to grovel before the cross, but again and again turns resolutely upon his foe in a frenzy of furious action, and as many times loses his strength and courage at the mere sight of the sacred emblem. A hundred shades of infernal feeling would cross his face within the space of a minute, each seeming different from its fellows, and responsive to some variation in the degree of his malice, scorn, hatred, contempt or diabolical humor and amusement; and every part of his person was compelled to do duty in assisting his face. Many points in the performance were a thought too melodramatic, but we could pardon anything to one whose *diablerie* was at once so vivid, so easy, so powerful and so novel. His greatest musical success was achieved in the 'Dio dell' or' of the second act, which was given with a venomous glee, gusto and intensity which are indescribable. M. CASTELMARY sang his part entirely in French."....The engagement of Mlle. AIMEE with Mr. FISK has ended, and Mlle. SILLY, last week in Boston, and this week in Buffalo, heads the company. The Boston *Traveller* thus writes of the difficulty: "The following is said to be the cause of the trouble between AIMEE and Mr. FISK, which induced the lady to relinquish her engagement: Their difference was upon financial matters, and it will be remembered that she did not appear until the third evening of the season, although announced to sing on the opening night. A change had to be made to permit of an adjustment of new terms of engagement, as her old engagement with FISK terminated with the season at the Grand Opera-house. The re-engagement is said to have been effected at somewhat advanced terms. As there was at one time a probability that Mlle. AIMEE would not come to Boston, Mlle. SILLY was engaged to fill her place, and as afterward arranged, the two prime donne appeared on alternate nights. On Tuesday, Mlle. AIMEE desired a payment of some portion of the money alleged to be due her, but her demand was not complied with, FISK or his representative contending that it was not according to the terms of the engagement, or something of that sort. AIMEE announced her intention not to appear that night unless her demand was met, and FISK, who was in New-York, upon being telegraphed to, announced that she might consider her engagement at an end. On Tuesday night, Mlle. SILLY played the *Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein*, while Mlle. AIMEE sat in a proscenium box and watched very closely her rival's performance, and this, as near as can be ascertained, is the whole of the story."....The last Nilsson concert of the season took place in Buffalo on Monday night. The *Courier* says: "The entertainment opened with a duet from 'Favorita,' by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY and Signor RANDOLFI, which was admirably sung. The baritone was in excellent voice, and Miss CARY at once established herself as a contralto of the first order. Still later she sang the cavatina from 'Semiramide,' in delicious style, and being warmly encored, gave 'Kathleen Mavourneen.'....The great violinist, VIEUXTEMPS, played a Ballad and Polonaise of his own composition, with all the skill for which he is noted, and although recalled to the front, only made acknowledgment....After VIEUXTEMPS came NILSSON, who was rapturously received and as rapturously applauded after her superb rendering of 'Una Voce Poco Fa.' Being encored she sang a little Swede air entitled 'Autumn.' Although in the first of these she fairly won her way to the nicest admiration of her audience, and confirmed the justness of the admiration in the second, it was not till she appeared in *Ophelia's* mad scene, from 'Hamlet,' that she declared her artistic powers for what they are. Afterward she gave her now famous song, 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River,' investing it with a beauty of which those who were wont to hear it years ago never dreamed. In the second part she sang a waltz by COHEN, and, being rapturously encored, sang a queer piece we had never heard before; and upon being recalled gave 'Home, Sweet Home.' Signor BRIGNOLI was a little uneven in the Romanza from 'Traviata,' but displayed much of his old-timed sweetness and fire, and was encored. Responding promptly, he sang "Come Gentil," very nicely. In the second part he gave 'Come into the Garden, Maud,' and being encored, sang 'Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by,' and this he had to repeat. RANDOLFI sang everything unusually well, and once was handsomely encored. We do not know a more acceptable baritone than RANDOLFI in the country. VIEUXTEMPS played a romanza and the 'Arkansas Traveler,' and upon being encored, gave "The Carnival of Venice" as he only can play it. We would like to speak at length of his splendid performance, but our space will not permit. The entertainment—a memorable one, truly—closed with the terzetto from the 'Barber of Seville.'"....The French artists in New-Orleans have just given a musical entertainment in aid of the "Dramatic Artists' Association" of France. Upward of eighteen hundred dollars was realized by the affair....The announcements relating to the first appearance of M. CASTELMARY in "Faust," at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, set forth that he has been engaged "expressly for the occasion, at a very great expense, in order to afford an opportunity to the Boston public to hear the greatest *Mephistopheles* in the world."..Mr. ARTHUR CHENEY, Mr. DAN BRYANT and Mrs. ELLA DIETZ-CLYMER were among the persons who acted in Mr. FLOYD's benefit performance at the Boston Globe, last night....Miss NILSSON sings in Chicago on June 14 and 16, in aid of the destitute Swedish emigrants in that city....Miss ISABELLA GLYN will sojourn in Boston this Sum mer....The French Opera Troupe of New-Orleans was at last accounts filling a brief engagement in Galveston....Mr. DAVENPORT acted last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Miss LINA EDWIN, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, and other artists by them engaged, act at the Arch-street Theatre this week....At the last performance to be given at the present McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, on June 27, the curtain will be "rung down" by the same hand which fourteen years ago "rang" it "up"....A Boston authority declares: "The announcement made by some of the Sunday papers that Mr. BONIFACE is to be the leading man and Miss ORTON the leading lady at the Globe Theatre, next season, is perhaps half right, and is certainly half wrong"....Miss JANE COOMBS and her company acted at St. James' Hall, in Buffalo, last week....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Mr. JEFFERSON entertained the people of Bridgeport last week....The annual meeting of the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, had been held in Bumstead Hall. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. GEO. W. PALMER, was first presented. The total receipts during the last financial year were $4,100. At the beginning of the year there was due the Treasurer a balance of $396 25, and at the end of this year the balance against the Society was $36 97. This account does not include the expenses of the recent festival. The permanent fund amounts to $8,220. The expenses of the triennial festival were $36,870, which it is expected will be diminished by a discount of about $1,000. The receipts were $30,601. The balance against the Society being $5,200, it is expected that an assessment of ten per cent. upon the guarantee fund will have to be made. Had all the sittings been sold there would have been $10,000. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected with the formality of a ballot, although nearly every candidate received the unanimous vote of the Society. The following is the list: President, LORING B. BARNES; Vice-President, Geo. H. Chickering; Secretary, A. Parker Browne; Treasurer, Geo. W. Palmer; Librarian, Charles H. Johnson; Directors, Edward Faxon, T. Frank Reed, W. O. Perkins, Horace B. Fisher, W. Dexter Wiswell, William H. Wadleigh, W. F. Bradbury, Curtis Brown....Mr. J. W. WALLACK acted in Portland last week....Miss LOTTA was last week in Cleveland....Mr. LANGWORTHY, a well-known tamer of lions, died at Tecumseh, Mich., on May 22....Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD and their company are at Indianapolis....Two performances of the original "Black Crook" are announced as imminent in Syracuse....The remains of J. A. SAWTELLE, once an actor in Chicago, were on May 30 found floating in the Mississippi River. Suicide seems to have been the cause of death....Mr. J. K. EMMETT was last week in Springfield, Ill....Mrs. BOWERS was last week at the Theatre Royal, in Montreal....The Wyndham Troupe was last week in St. Louis....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is last reported in Sacramento....The romantic story following is republished from the New-Orleans *Times* of May 29: "About fifteen years ago a very fine-looking young woman appeared on the stage of the Varieties, then the Gaieties of this city, under the management of DION BOUCICAULT. There was the usual story respecting this attractive lady—that she was of an excellent family in Philadelphia, had suffered great reverses of fortune; and being possessed of talents, beauty and a great love of the drama, naturally sought to signalize herself, and exploit her talents and charms by a theatrical engagement. This she procured in this city, from Mr. BOUCICAULT, who, knowing the high appreciation of natural beauty by the stockholders of the Gaieties, justly calculated that she would prove a great hit. In this he was not disappointed, so far as the lady's physical charms and graces were concerned. Her dramatic talents, however, did not prove so successful. She was no artist in the stage sense, but was evidently a skillful actor on the large stage of the world, and understood how to capture and command the admirers of physical luxuriance and beauty. The *débutante* at the Gaieties soon became a great card, and the front seats of the parquet were always secured, when she appeared, by some of our solid men, who were regarded as connoisseurs in the special line of attractiveness in which she was so highly endowed. Very assiduous were the attentions and very splendid the testimonials bestowed upon the beautiful actress by these liberal and genial admirers. The season passed, however, without any special consequence or result of these attentions, and the lady disappeared from this scene. She had passed from the recollection of her old admirers, and, we presumed, with others, had at last attained what was uncharitably expected to be the goal of her ambition and graceful bearing, and settled down as the beautiful wife of some wealthy gentleman who was capable of appreciating so much beauty and elegance. But the latest fashionable intelligence from the Old World has shown that this was an erroneous conclusion. The *Court Journal*, of London, announces the recent marriage of the elegant Miss JESSIE MCCLEAN to Lord COWPER, the step-son of the late Lord PALMERSTON, the possessor of the handsome income of £140,000. The 'boo'ful' walking lady of the Gaieties has now become the stately and elegant Lady COWPER. She will adorn the brilliant circle which she has entered, and will, we doubt not, worthily fill the place once occupied with so much eclat by the accomplished wife of England's famous Premier"....Mr. ARBUCKLE, the cornet soloist, was overcome by the heat while marching in a procession near Boston, on Tuesday.

Foreign Tidings.

Of the novelty at the London Vaudeville, the *Echo* critic writes thus: "A very pretty and amusing burlesque was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening, entitled 'The Orange Tree and the Humble Bee, or the Little Princess who was Lost at Sea,'" by Mr. H. J. BYRON. The principal parts were filled by Mr. DAVID JAMES, as an ogre's page; by Mr. T. THORN, as *Croquemitaine*; Miss NELLY POWER, as *Prince Precious*, and Miss A. NEWTON, as the *Princess Ada*. There is a lightness and grace about this performance which raises it above the buffoonery so common to burlesque. Mr. BYRON's composition is sparkling, without being overloaded with bad puns. The scenery is very pretty, especially the sea-shore, with the cave of the ogre in the front. The first performance was greatly prolonged by the number of encores, which certainly proclaimed the success of the piece....A meeting of creditors had been held at the Guildhall Tavern, in London, under the petition for liquidation, presented by Mr. EDWARD TYRRELL SMITH, of Highbury Barn and the Surrey Theatre. The statement of affairs, prepared by Mr. BANES, showed total unsecured debts of £19,113 10s. 6d., and debts fully or partially secured, £14,100; assets, £325. Mr. SMITH said he had lost £1,200 by the Crystal Palace pantomime. His expenses at the Surrey had been £50 a night, and his receipts only £10 or £12 a night. He had pledged his wife's property to meet his expenses. His total losses at the Surrey, last year, were £3,000; at Astley's, during the previous year, he had lost £3,000; during the year before that he had lost £3,500 at Cremorne; and in the same year £7,000 by the Lyceum Theatre. His total outlay on Cremorne was no less than £57,000; and although he had been twenty-five years before the public, slaving night and day, he had not gained a shilling. After some discussion, it was resolved that the debtor's affairs should be liquidated by arrangement, not in bankruptcy. A resolution granting Mr. SMITH his discharge was also passed. ....The *Echo* says: "Was the person hitherto only known as 'Will, my Lord of Leicester's jesting player,' our WILL SHAKESPEARE? This question, which has been the occasional subject of elaborate argument for so many years, is at length set at rest. Mr. HALLIWELL has, we are told, discovered in the private account-book of the Earl of LEICESTER, preserved in the Longbridge collection, in Warwickshire, entries which show decisively that the 'jesting player' was not the youthful SHAKESPEARE, but the great poet's friend and colleague, WILLIAM KEMP."....The London *Figaro* mentions a rumor that the Prince of Wales' company will, at no distant period, visit America, for the special representation of the plays of the late Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON....The *Echo* learns that Mr. SOTHERN will visit America during the course of the present or following year....Mr. AUGUSTUS MAYHEW and Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS have written a new piece for the Globe, called "Four Cousins."....It is already surmised that, on the restoration of order in the French capital, GOUNOD will be elected, in place of the deceased AUBER, Director of the Conservatoire....Mme. PATTI, Mme. TREBELLI-BETTINI, Signors BETTINI, NICOLINI, and BOSSI, are engaged for Moscow next season; and Signor BEVIGNANI is named Chapelmaster....WAGNER had left Berlin for Bayreuth, where performances of the complete trilogy of the "Ring des Nibelungen" is to take place. These performances will extend into 1872....GAVAERT has been nominated director of the Brussels Conservatoire....Mme. MARIE SASS, for whom the "Africaine" was written, and who created such enthusiasm at the commencement of the siege of Paris by her singing of the "Marseillaise," has lately come over to London, and is likely soon to appear before the public. Mme. TESSERO-GUIDONE, a niece of RISTORI, is creating much excitement at the Valle Theatre, Rome. Princess MARGHERITA shows her appreciation of this new star by going to the theatre every night she appears. Her Royal Highness caused the Duca DI FIANO to bear to the actress an expression of her admiration and an elegant gold medallion, set with a fine amethyst in a circle of pearls.

The Ohio Democrats and the Amendments—Their Exact Position.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 2.

The platform, about which most interest centered, was the most difficult subject the Convention had to deal with. It will be seen that the resolutions adopted departed from the Montgomery resolutions, in being more regardful of the correct position of the Democracy in relation to the amendments. They avoid the acknowledgment that the amendments were the natural and legitimate results of the war, or that they were "necessary to maintain the Union and the constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government," or that they were issues of the war. To have acknowledged that, would have been to place the Democracy squarely on the platform of the Republican Party. The Convention avoided the adoption of so suicidal a policy. The platform is, however, on the amendments substantially the idea of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's resolutions in this, that they recognize the amendments as having passed outside the domain of political discussion and agitation, and as accomplished facts, to be hereafter regarded as parts of the Constitution, and to be observed and obeyed as such.

The policy of paying the public debt with paper legal tenders is adhered to and insisted on.

The other resolutions, while expressing great principles, were not the particular subjects of discussion.

It will be seen that the great fight is to be on the construction that is to be put on the amendments, and not on the amendments themselves.

BON VOYAGE.

Yesterday's Departures for Europe—Parting Honors to Justice Dowling and the Knights Templar.

Justice JOSEPH DOWLING left these shores in the *Italy* yesterday for a trip to Europe, where he proposes to spend two or three months in recreation after his arduous duties in the Tombs. His friends embraced the opportunity to give him a parting demonstration, and for this purpose chartered the steamer *P. C. Schultz* in order to accompany the *Italy* down the Bay. The Police steamer *Seneca* was also used for the same purpose. The former was crowded with members of the Joseph Dowling Association, and the latter was loaded with notables, among whom were Judge Bosworth, Commissioner Henry Smith, Commissioner Manierre, Superintendent Kelso, Justice Hogan, Mr. Owen W. Brennan, Justice Shandley, Inspector Dilks, Police Captains Irving, Cherry and McDermott, and a large delegation from the Central detective force, which included Detectives Elder, McCord, McDougal, Dusenbury, Bennett, Wooldridge and Radford. Both steamers followed in the wake of the *Italy* to near Sandy Hook, and there bid good-by to Judge DOWLING with loud huzzas, salvos of artillery, and the touching strains of "Auld Lang Syne" from Grafulla's Band on the Police steamer.

At Sandy Hook several boats of the New-York Yacht Club were observed, the owners of which had taken up that position for the purpose of giving the Judge a parting cheer.

The European Trip of Knights Templar.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning Morton Commandery, No. 4, of this City, marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel, accompanied by the band of the Ninth Regiment, to escort the tourists belonging to Alleghany Commandery, No. 35, of Pittsburg, Penn., to the steamer *Oceanic*. The Knights formed six men front, and, preceded by bands of music, marched up Broadway to Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-third-street to the ferry, where a boat was waiting to convey them to the steamer. Throughout the march the appearance of the Knights excited much attention. The escort accompanied the Pennsylvanians down the bay in tugs, and after bidding them farewell, the New-York Knights entertained the Philadelphians at Maillard's. The visitors were then escorted to the cars on their way home.

The tourists will spend the Fourth of July in England, at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of SHREWSBURY. They then proceed to the East, visiting on their way Rhodes, Malta and other places of historic interest in connection with their Order. They purpose to make a thorough tour of the Holy Land, inspecting the ancient cities in which Masonry flourished thousands of years ago, and recently brought to light by excavations. The Knights will also visit the different commanderies of their Order. They will be absent several months.

THE RUSH TO EUROPE.

The number of pleasure travelers and others departing from these shores for Europe, yesterday, was unusually large. The ocean steamers *Italy*, *Rhein* and *Oceanic* were well filled by nearly one thousand persons. The new steamer *Oceanic* carried Hon. William E. Dodge, Judge F. Loew, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. A. B. Darling, Hon. J. S. Diehl, Col. Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, Dr. Philip Schaff, Prof. Barber, of Washington, Rev. Wm. H. Clowry, and the seventy-five Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, together with numerous other passengers.

A large number of the friends of Tax Commissioner KING assembled on board the steamtug *Henry Smith*, at Pier No. 47 North River, yesterday afternoon, to see him off on the steamer *Italy*, for Europe, and accompany him as far as Sandy Hook.

Among those present were Speaker HITCHMAN, Mr. RICHARD MURPHY, brother of the Collector, Justices DODGE and SHANDLEY, Senator MICHAEL NORTON, MICHAEL CODY, Assistant Clerk of the Marine Court, Ex-Aldermen BROWN, TOUMEY, CHARLOCK, MCGINNIS, and CUNNINGHAM, and others.

Heat and Its Antidotes.

It is seasonable, with reference to the great heat we have already experienced in May, and what we may now expect in Summer, to consider the means adopted in tropical climates for mitigating heat, and whether something could not be done for us here. Denizens of temperate climes, with partially severe Winters, partially hot Summers, and a majority of changeable days that rove betwixt and between extremes, are at a considerable disadvantage in perfecting artificial counteraction of nature's vagaries. Moreover, in such cities as New-York, with its suburbs, ground is so valuable and labor so high, that a perfect system of domestic architecture, fitted for the highest enjoyment of fair weather, and for fighting the uncomfortable, can only be attained by the rich, and, as a matter of fact, does not seem to have been attained altogether even by them.

Wisdom came from the East. Let us look at the practice there. Darkness, or the obstruction of glare, and circulation of air, are the *desiderata*, with the exclusion of the over-heated air from outside. In Burmah and Persia, rooms wholly or partially under ground are inhabited during the long hours of daylight. Cooled at night, they are closed by day, food is sent down trap-doors, jealously shut immediately, and with lots of ice, and waving punkahs, or great fans, pulled by sweltering coolies outside, are kept at a reasonable temperature. In India, people live in the cities chiefly on the upper stories, but with deep verandahs, guarded by heavy green mat blinds, and inner blinds of finer net-work, or chicks at every door inside, and the ever-waving punkah, coolness and gloom are still sought after. In Calcutta, and the regions more immediately under the Viceregal sway, the thermantidote is much in vogue, a sort of wind-wheel, driven by manual labor, forcing a current of cool air through damped matting, through registers like those familiar in our Winter arrangements through every apartment. In Madras this affair is little used; perhaps three houses in the Presidency and none in the Mofussil, or country districts, are so furnished, but *tatties*, or mats of fragrant *kurkus* grass assiduously wetted are fixed round the house, or office, and cool the parching breeze, and give rheumatism to all in the draft. It is healthier, and when used to it, perhaps pleasanter to "face the music" and stand the wind, however scorching, than endure the artificial chilling imparture of the *kurkus* wind. People breakfast late as a rule in Madras, and in Elizabethan or Franco-English style, imbibe bottled ale or claret cup instead of tea. Those who think like the writer can find a mild amusement by adding a thermometer to the surroundings of their morning meal, begin with it at 86°, a soft haze pervading the atmosphere, and gentle zephyrs mildly stirring the table-cloth; presently comes a puff as from a furnace, succeeded by a steady pour of heat which keeps the leeward edges of the table covering flapping horizontally, boils the beer, mulls the Bordeaux, and sends the mercury with a jump to 110°, 114°, 121°. Blotting-paper crackles electrically, writing-paper curls, furniture cracks with heart-rending groans, the flushed countenance dries like a stoker's, and all nature seems at its last gasp. But this sort of thing does not last forever. In an hour or two gentler puffs intermit, and finally a coolness ineffable falls on the weary scene, soothes all discomfort, and gives a sense of Paridisaical enjoyment to those who face this daily sirocco of March, April and May, that cannot be comprehended by the languid, pale, washed-out people who go in entirely for coolness and seclusion in their darkened rooms. The artificial coolness encourages mosquitoes, which are unpleasant; also eye-flies, which happily we know nothing about here, little wretches which "go for" anything bright, and of course afflict the brightest eyes, and are veritable tortures to those unfortunately obliged to wear glasses. The Red Sea in September is perhaps the hottest part of the globe at its hottest time. Then existence hangs on a thread, wind-rails extend from every part of steamers, faintly catching the breaths of air manufactured by steaming ahead, and the normal heat in the shade is over 108°. But last week we read that the Captain of a Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer saved six lives, against his convictions of official chastisement, by steaming 100 miles back on his course; that the Company was fined £1,000 by the British Government, for the delay, and that, though upheld "for this time only," the humane master mariner was cautioned not to do it again.

Now, for suggestions for American heat-frustrating architecture. Wire blinds are to be found. Let them be multiplied and painted green. So shall they act like the *clinks* of the East. Awnings are desirable. The Verplanck Hospital, on the East River, works an immense thermantidote with a special engine, and drives hot air in Winter and iced-cooled air in Summer, regulated to a nicety through numerous wards. The steam arrangement at the back of every kitchen-grate could work a similar machine on a smaller scale and give us registered cool air in Summer as the furnace gives hot air to people who, from economy or prejudice, object to the cheerful open fire-place in Winter. Nothing kills men like want of sleep. In the East, if the night is hot, it is at the worst cooler than, and contrasts with, the terrible heat of day, and tempered with waving punkahs, perhaps reinforced with towels to switch away mosquitoes, and grazing the slumberer's nose, are endurable. Here, if we get a hot day, we get a hot night, too, and in weather like we have just passed through, and may expect often again before the Fall, "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," leaves us for parts unknown. The inventor of a dollar, or fifty-dollar cool-air circulating engine, ought to make a small fortune in no time.

The West Indies, by the way, have not been referred to, though known by the writer, because they bear the heat there without striving to modify it. No punkahs, and open jalousies are the rule. With fresh sea breezes, and moist air, ever green vegetation, &c., the West Indian population are better off than that of the East, or even of New-York, in exceptionally hot weather.

BASE-BALL.

The Star Ball Club Beaten by the Rockfords.

The first game between these Clubs this season took place, yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, the admission, as usual, being but twenty-five cents, and though the Stars had their full nine out, they played with less effect than any previous game of the season, and the result was their signal defeat by a score of 23 to 10. The fact is the Stars are not yet in condition to cope with first-class professional clubs, as both the men they rely on to catch from CUMMINGS' pitching are out of condition, PRICE being sick and ROGERS having a sore hand. Yesterday the Star pitching was far from being as effective as in the Chicago game, though it was not properly supported. But the Rockfords certainly but CUMMINGS with greater ease than either the Olympics or Chicagos did. The Forest City nine fielded finely in a majority of the innings, HAM and ANSON especially so, while ADDY and HASTINGS made several good catches. The Rockfords left for Philadelphia last night, and to-morrow play the Athletics. We append the score of yesterday's game:

ROCKFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Mack, 1st b	5	4	15	0	Rogers, c	3	2	4	1
Addy, s. s	4	4	3	0	Worth, c. f	2	0	4	0
Fisher, p	3	1	3	0	Dollard, l. f	1	0	1	0
Hastings, c	3	3	4	0	Clyne, 3d b	0	0	2	1
Stires, r. f	1	3	0	0	Breen, 2d b	0	0	2	3
Ham, 3d b	1	1	0	5	M. Rogers, 1st b	0	1	9	0
Anson, 2d b	2	1	5	1	Price, r. f	1	0	1	0
Barker, l. f	1	1	0	0	Cummings, p	1	2	1	1
Bird, c. f	3	0	0	0	Barlow, s. s	2	1	3	3
Total	23	20	27	13	Total	10	7	27	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Rockford	3	3	5	1	3	0	3	0	5	—23
Star	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	—10

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Rockford 9 times, Star 8 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Rockford 13, Star 28.

An Interesting Game at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—About 2,000 persons witnessed a match between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Athletics, of this city, today. The game opened with the Athletics at the bat, who scored 4 by good batting, assisted by the loose fielding of the Haymakers. The Haymakers scored 2 in the first inning, but failed to score in the next three innings, while the Athletics made 7. In the fifth inning both sides scored 2, and in the sixth both drew blanks. In the remaining three innings so sharp was the fielding of the Haymakers that the Athletics failed to score, while their opponents made 1, leaving the score 15 to 5. With the exception of a bad throw of FLOWERS, the playing of the Haymakers was good, though the playing of the Athletics excelled both in batting and fielding. The feature of the game was the splendid double play by RADCLIFFE to the first base. CUTHBERT secured the only home run. FLOWERS led at the bat on the side of the Haymakers.

ATHLETIC.	R.	HAYMAKERS.	R.
Cuthbert	2	Flowers	1
McBride	2	McGeary	1
Radcliffe	2	York	1
Malone	1	Flynn	0
Fisler	1	McMullin	0
Reach	1	King	0
Sensenderfer	2	Bellan	0
Meyerle	1	Pike	1
Heubel	3	Craver	1
Total	15	Total	5

Athletics	4	4	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	—15
Haymakers	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	— 5

Mr. HOLLY, of the Nigara Club of Buffalo, acted as umpire. Time of game—2:25.

The White Stockings Defeat the Harvards.

BOSTON, June 3.—In a game at base-ball today between the White Stockings and Harvards, the former were victorious, by a score of 12 to 2.

Crimes and Casualties.

The examination into the charge of piracy and attempted murder of HIRAM MCKINNON, second mate of the British bark *Manitoba*, preferred against Wm. Montinell, John McDonald, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Thomas Shea, Thomas Walsh, Charles Carr, Robert Walsh and Thomas Wood, seamen belonging to the vessel, was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner WHITE. MONTINELL was discharged and the defense in the cases of the other prisoners was adjourned to Monday.

EDWARD LOWRIE was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for removing five barrels of whisky without a legal permission. PATRICK O'HARE, who was arrested with him in the act, escaped from the Fourth Precinct after being a short time in custody.

Yesterday morning a singular accident occured at the brewery corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. A lighted candle fell into a vat of liquor and an outburst of flames was the result, by which one of the workmen named HERMAN GRIFFITHS, who lives at No. 443 West Thirty-seventh-street, was badly burned about the head and hands. Having been attended by Police Surgeon RADORES, at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

FRANCIS MCNULTY, aged fifteen years, of No. 408 East Eleventh-street, had one of his fingers cut off yesterday, by having it caught in a printing press at the printing office corner of Reade and Centre streets.

CORA WILKINS, aged twenty-five years, while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene at her residence, No. 64 Sullivan-street, ignited the liquid in the can, and was severely burned about the hands and feet. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MILES HILL, residing in Orchard-street, near Canal-street, on Thursday was arrested for drunkenness and incarcerated and locked up at the Eldridge-street Station-house. While there he fell off his bench upon the cell floor and fractured his skull, from the effect of which he died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Last evening at 7½ o'clock, JOSEPH ROBINSON, residing at No. 236 West Twentieth-street, was arrested for drunkenness, and locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. At 8 o'clock Sergt. WESTERVELT discovered him suspended by the neck to the door of his cell, dead.

Last night, PETER WOODS, a news agent on the corner of Cortlandt and West streets, fell in a fit. While being conveyed to the Park Hospital he died.

The Secrets of Smugglers—Examination in the Baer Case.

The examination in the case of WILLIAM B. BAER, doing business as an importer at No. 81 Leonard-street, who is charged with having smuggled upward of $67,000 worth of lace from England to this City, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner DAVENPORT. It appeared from the testimony of JOHN R. SISSON, of No. 47 Beaver-street, an accomplice, that the prisoner had an understanding with a person named MAGILL, an officer in the British Custom-house, by which the latter should surreptitiously confide to the safekeeping of the pursers of transatlantic steam-ships the goods intended to be smuggled, and that the witness acted as a "go-between" in these transactions. Witness was about to mention some cases of a previous occurrence, when an adjournment to Monday was granted, on the application of the counsel for the prisoner, who stated that the evidence was proceeding to establish a case of conspiracy also, and he was unprepared to defend his client on that charge.

Suicide of an Insane Woman.

CATHARINE MERG, a German woman, twenty-four years of age, residing at No. 175 Suffolk-street, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, cut her throat with a shoe-knife last Thursday. She was soon discovered and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died yesterday. The Coroner has the body in charge.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

THOMAS QUINN, employed in an establishment on Broadway, while returning from a picnic at Harlem on the night of May 26, fell from the front platform of Second-avenue car No. 30. Officer HUME, of the Twenty-first Precinct, assisted him to Bellevue Hospital. QUINN declared: "No one is to blame but myself and lager beer;" and did not wish either the driver or conductor arrested. Subsequently he died. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SAMUEL ROSENBURG, two and a half years of age, was run over and killed last Friday by car No. 10 of the Avenue C line. The driver was arrested, and an inquest is to be held at the residence of the child's parents at No. 124 Third-street.

The Alleged Sneak Robbery.

Superintendent KELSO states that the officials of the Union Trust Company positively deny that anything whatever has been stolen from that institution by "Dutch" HEINRICH or any one else. The Superintendent, however, was of opinion that something had occurred which could be considered a sneak robbery. There having been no report made to the Police, and the parties supposed to have been robbed refusing to give any information of the affair, it was impossible to say what had been taken. It might be that the thieves had secured an enormous plunder, or it is possible, as is often the case, what was taken was of no value to the thieves. It is proper to add that the officers of the Trust Company, when approached yesterday by unofficial inquirers, answered that they deemed it inexpedient to make any statements at present. There is a general impression that another sneak robbery has been committed, which is made serious only by the mystery with which it is unnecessarily surrounded.

The Large Fountain for the City Hall Park.

The new fountain in front of the City Hall will have a basin of gray granite, thirty feet square, raised four feet from the ground. From the centre of the basin a column of pink granite will rise, supporting a massive goblet of Quincy granite. From the centre of the goblet will rise a clustered shaft of pink granite, surmounted by a half-globe surrounded by encaustic tiles. At each corner of the square basin will be a candelabrum of bronze, with gilt finials having three lamps. The base will be of pink granite, with panels of gray stone. The whole will be surmounted by a gilt cross. The entire height of the fountain will be thirty feet.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The festival in Rev. T. T. KENDRICK's Grand-street Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, was very largely attended by the members of the church and friends of the pastor. The exercises were commenced by singing the "Harvest Home," solo and chorus, by Mrs. WHITNEY and others. The prayer by Mr. BERRIAN was followed by a duet, sung in good style by Mesdames GILL and BUTCHER. Mr. KENDRICK then addressed the meeting on cheerfulness, amusement, woman and her attributes, illustrating these subjects by several appropriate anecdotes. An address was also made by Mr. GEO. W. BUNGAY, and songs followed by Prof. Foster and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Brennan and sister, Miss Smith, Mr. Northup and Miss Mullane.

The San Domingo Club of the Sixteenth Ward, an Association of leading Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District, will enjoy their first picnic to-morrow. Alderney Park, New-Jersey, will be visited by the excursionists, who have chartered two large barges and a steamer to carry them on their way to the grove. The affair will be one of pleasant memory, for the members have spared neither time nor money to make it so. Two bands will accompany the excursionists. A number of prominent Republicans of the City will lend their presence, and the first picnic of the San Domingo Club promises to be a great success.

It is not many weeks since a fine new asphalte pavement, of the kind which has been proved so satisfactory on Fifth-avenue and other thoroughfares, was put down on Stuyvesant-street, between Bible-house and Second-avenue, amid copious odors. Next it was deemed best to remove the paste, and the dwellers and wayfarers in that vicinity were treated to another three weeks of stench while it was coming up. For a fortnight now the street has been a breakneck wilderness, and the recent advent of piles of Nicholson wood blocks, and more caldrons of tar, still further increases the confusion and the perfume.

Among the proceedings at the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, on the 18th ult., was the reception of a letter from Commodore ASHBURY, presenting cups to be sailed for by the vessels of the Club. An invitation from citizens of Philadelphia for the Club to sail for a cup to be presented to them on the 4th of July, was accepted. The offer of Ex-Mayor GUNTHER to use his house on Long Island was declined, with thanks. The Grand Duke ALEXIS was elected an honorary member.

A meeting of the German-American Teachers' Association was held yesterday at No. 295 Bowery, Mr. PETER STARR presiding. Mr. ERLENKATTER read a paper on "What shall our children learn in our public schools and what not?" A discussion ensued, the speakers unanimously advocating the introduction of the German language and German system of teaching into all the schools.

The John W. Irving Association of the Eighteenth Ward, held a meeting last night at their rooms, No. 213 East Nineteenth-street, when the following officers were elected: President, JOHN FRAINE; Vice-President, JAS. KEENAN; Secretary, EDWARD F. BRENNAN; Financial Secretary, FRANK A. O'DONNEL; Treasurer, EDWARD F. HAYDEN.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Lewis A. Myers, Peter Wolther; and Joseph M. Strong and Samuel Hoffman, Adolphe Hintz, and John M. Kissler, were adjudged involuntary bankrupts. Discharges were granted to Philip Lewis, Henry Lewis, and Henry N. Wheeler.

The Young People's Christian Association of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church made an excursion down the bay, yesterday, in honor of JOHN W. STEVENS, Esq., who sailed for Europe in the *Minnesota*. The steamer *Fort Lee* was crowded with the merry party of excursionists.

A correspondent asks whether a Coroner's inquest has been held in regard to the serious accident which happened on Monday last, on the Harlem Railroad, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, whereby two men lost their lives, and a passenger car was shattered to atoms.

The newest thing for Summer comfort is a kind of awning of linen which goes "all round your hat," increasing the brim to the circumference of an umbrella. When not wanted it can be unjointed, rolled up, and put in the pocket.

The following are the Custom receipts for last month, as compared with May, 1870: Duties on imports, 1871, $11,490,140 42; 1870, $11,473,412 25. Hospital money, 1871, $4,995 40; 1870, $2,470 30. Sundry receipts, 1871, $110,047 12; 1870, $79,052 73. Total, 1871, $11,605,182 94; 1870, $11,554,935 28.

A motion was made in the Superior Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, in the suit brought by CAROLINE CHRISTOPHER against JOHN STAPLETON for $20,000 damages for alleged seduction, to vacate the order of arrest issued against defendant. Decision was reserved.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., cautions persons against purchasing certain first mortgage bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, obtained by a false check.

The Mayor issued an order yesterday prohibiting the wetting of crosswalks by the street-sprinklers. The Police have been directed to arrest all parties violating the order.

Tryon-row, that ancient landmark of Printing-house-square, is almost level with the ground. Soon a stately edifice will rise from its ruins.

Some retailers are still charging $8 50 and $9 per ton for stove coal. The wholesale cost is only about $5 80.

Garter snakes are found in the upper part of the City.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved and letters of administration granted: Wills proved—Bernard Wilhelm, William H. Van Voorhis, Joseph Mayer, Amasa S. Foster and Ann D. Smith, of Brooklyn. Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Alexander Muir, Bryan O'Donnell, George M. Frost, Granna Johnson, Thos. Timpson, Jr., and Joseph W. Rickard, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Louis Frederick William Lanz were granted to William Lanz, Samuel L. Doyle, Mary E. Doyle, Hobart F. Doyle, Henry C. Doyle and Annie L. Doyle, to Thomas A. Doyle, their father; of Thomas Greenan, to Ellen Green; of James G. Spencer and Emma A. Spencer, to Catharine W. Bollinger, their mother; of John Wells and William A. Wells, to William Andersen, of Brooklyn.

ADELAIDE LEONARD commenced an action in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a limited divorce from her husband, WM. LEONARD, on the ground of abandonment. Defendant denies the charge, and asserts that ADELAIDE ran off from him, at the instigation of her mother. The case was referred to JOHN H. BERGEN to take evidence.

PHILIP CLARE, a well-known Democratic politician, who holds the position of Inspector of Pavements in the Western District, was arrested yesterday by the Revenue authorities for not having paid the special tax on a saloon which he keeps at No. 401 Columbia-street. He gave $500 bail to answer.

The Board of Health propose to construct a large wooden house in Flatbush for the accommodation of small-pox patients.

There were $28,000 spent in taking care of small-pox patients by the county during the past year.

There were 478 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

The Whitestone *Herald*, published by Mr. JOHN STEPHEN, a New-York journalist, is a neatly-printed sheet, full of local matter, issued weekly at the village of Whitestone. Long Island, where a number of real estate improvements have been made in the past year. It is the terminus of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, and promises to become, before many years, a large and thriving town.

NEW-JERSEY.

Holy orders were yesterday conferred on a number of candidates for the priesthood at Seton Hall College, South Orange. Right Rev. Bishop BAILEY officiated. After the chanting of the "Veni Creator" by the clergy, Rev. Messrs. STEETS, CONNOLLY, LOEB, DOWNES and DENNIS were admitted to the priesthood. High mass was then celebrated by Bishop BAILEY, assisted by a number of the clergymen. Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, President of the College, Rev. LUDOV. SCHNEIDER, and a number of other well-known priests were present.

Mrs. MURPHY, living at No. 90 Howard-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon had a quarrel with KATE CONNORS. The latter informed her lover, a man named GEORGE ELROE, of the difficulty, and the latter armed himself with a revolver and entering the house of Mrs. MURPHY fired a number of shots at her. One ball entered her thigh, another her arm, and a third shattered the second finger of her right hand. ELROE then left the house, followed by a young man named MELICH. ELROE threatened to shoot the latter, however, if he persisted in following him. KATE CONNORS was arrested, but ELROE escaped.

The drivers and conductors on the North Hudson horse railroad were much surprised yesterday morning by finding the track removed on South Third-street, Jersey City. This was done by order of the Common Council, who some time ago gave the horse car Company privilege to lay a temporary track on that street while a tunnel was constructing on their route. When the time expired and the tunnel was finished the Company neglected to comply with the conditions, and hence the unpleasant alternative of the Board of Aldermen.

Some time ago one Mrs. BROWN complained before two Justices of Princeton that her husband refused to support her, notwithstanding his being tolerably wealthy. The Justices decreed that Mr. BROWN should pay his wife $20 a week for her support. He failed to comply with the order, on the ground that her conduct was displeasing to him. Accordingly she has been supported by the town ever since. The matter has been referred to the Trenton Courts.

Four oyster vessels have been condemned to be sold on the 10th inst., at Bridgeton, for violation of the new law affecting this class of vessels. Two of them are sold because non-residents were allowed to fish in them within the State limits, and the other two because their owners had failed to secure licenses.

J. T. DAVY was arrested at Jersey City, last evening, by Detective CONNOLLY, on a charge of embezzlement. DAVY is an expressman, and delivered a package to a Mrs. SLEETE, of No. 53 Jersey-avenue, collecting $8 50, the amount of the bill. This amount he failed to pay to the New-York firm to whom it was due.

HENRY EDGERLY, a painter living at No. 248 Market-street, Newark, yesterday started for California after having robbed his fellow-boarders of articles of considerable value. He was arrested by Detective MCMANUS just as the ship was leaving her wharf in New-York.

The proceeds of the auction sale of the effects of Jersey City Engine Company No. 7, amounting to $260, have been presented to the Sisters of the Poor in charge of the hospital in East Hamilton-place.

PATRICK FURY was convicted of bigamy in the Hudson County Courts, yesterday, and remanded for sentence. He would not be allowed to testify in his own behalf because he had been convicted of a larceny of goods.

JOHN CAMPBELL was thrown from his wagon at Bank and Washington streets, Newark, yesterday, and severely injured. He was removed to his home at Bloomfield.

Newark has decided to pave South Broad-street—its finest thoroughfare—with wood pavement.

LOUISA GARNIGAN, a servant, was severely burned, in Newark, on Friday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Hudson County Central Democratic Association have passed resolutions refusing to admit colored men to membership.

AUGUSTUS DE CAMP, a deserter from David's Island, was arrested in Newark last evening.

The new Fire Department system of Jersey City will go into operation to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ALOISE SHUPH, a German, was arrested yesterday and committed to White Plains Jail by Justice FULLER, on a charge of bigamy, in having been married to ALBINE WINEKEE on the 11th of July, 1868, by Rev. Dr. BERCKMANN, in New-York, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, and in the month of January, 1869, having married CATHERINE ZIMMERMAN, with whom he has since lived. The first wife took steps to obtain a divorce, and then, in her ignorance of the law in such cases, and having no friends to advise her in the matter, signed a release from her husband, on receiving from him the sum of $900.

While Rev. GEO. NIXON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, West Farms, was in the act of removing a piece of rope which had become entangled about the heels of his horse, the animal got restive over the antics of a dog and kicked the reverend gentleman in the breast, and injured him so severely that his life is despaired of.

STATEN ISLAND.

The grand parade of the fire companies of Edgewater, New-Brighton and Port Richmond will take place to-morrow. One of the several bands of music will accompany the procession. The Edgewater companies will meet at the Stapleton Park, and will march to New-Brighton to meet the companies from the other villages.

Mr. GEORGE ELLIS, the newly-elected Commissioner, met with Mr. DENYSE at head-quarters, at Port Richmond, yesterday, and found the meeting-room locked against them. They then unlocked the doors and opened the safe, and took possession of the books and papers. JOHN RYAN was appointed as door-keeper of the Station-house at Factoryville. The head-quarters at Port Richmond were ordered to be moved to Stapleton.

The Gold of Ophir.

In ancient Scriptural times the Gold of Ophir was considered the purest and richest metal then known, and, as we are informed by unquestionable authority, was used in enormous quantities in the construction and ornamentation of Solomon's Temple. Unfortunately, this gold long since ceased to exist, and in these latter days its place, as an article of trade and commerce, has been filled mostly by the productions of the gold fields of California and Australia. Within the past two years, however, a new and hitherto unknown metal has made its appearance, which has startled the world of art and science by its phenomenal qualities. We refer to the discovery of ROBERT FULLER MILTON, now universally known as "Milton Gold." Its great value as an article of interchange to the commerce of the world is, as yet, comparatively undeveloped, but its singular adaptability to the manufacture of all articles for which gold alone has heretofore been used, combined with its extreme cheapness, is a fact acquiring for it a popularity which is destined to render the fame of its discoverer immortal. It has been used heretofore chiefly in the manufacture of articles of personal adornment, such as jewelry, settings for diamonds and other precious stones, &c., and has been pronounced, for these purposes, superior to the once famed Gold of Ophir. The beautiful articles produced from this mysterious metal may be daily seen exhibited in gorgeous and glittering profusion at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, (under the Grand Central Hotel,)—the proprietors are the sole agents in the United States for these goods—where the public are invited to call and examine them. They feel assured that a call will insure a purchase, as any of their really Artistic Goods can be bought for the trifling sum of ONE DOLLAR.—*Advertisement.*

Hospitals, boarding-houses and families find a great saving in making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., from the TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. A. GLANZ, sole agent, No. 194 William-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder—the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, pastry, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
at Delmonico's, and all first-class restaurants.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
the only cure for Dyspepsia, Gout, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
Use none but the genuine.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Your Children's Hair as well as your own, previous to going to the country, should thoroughly be examined by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the well-known skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, who devotes his entire attention to the diseases and complaints of the hair, scalp and skin.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Cool Delightful Hairdressing Keeps the head and hair healthy.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world, for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out, and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at Popular prices, go to DOUGAN, No. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

The Mother's Remedy for all Diseases with which children are afflicted, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

WOTTON—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Dr. Newton, JACOB W. WOTTON to CLEMIE, eldest daughter of J. D. Williams, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, May 30, ISAAC V., son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, aged 24 years and 6 months.

DOLAN.—On Friday, June 2, at his residence, No. 22 Varick-st., after a lingering illness, PETER DOLAN.

FOX.—At her residence at West Farms, on Fifth day, Sixth month, First, 1871, CHARLOTTE L. FOX, relict of the late William W. Fox, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on First day, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be at Harlem Bridge and 3d-av. from 1½ until 2½ P. M.

FUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, after a short but severe illness, JOHN H. FUNK, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stella Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 Clinton-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On Friday morning, June 2, HARRIET H. HAVILAND, widow of Ferris R. Haviland, aged 73 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John H. Haviland, No. 324 West 32d-st., on Monday, June 5, at 9 A. M.

LORD.—On Saturday morning, June 3, at Piermont, N. Y., ELEAZAR LORD, LL.D., in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, June 5, at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Upper Piermont on arrival of the 9¼ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

MURPHY.—On Thursday, June 1, at his residence, 121st-st., near Avenue A, Harlem, Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, aged 44 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, from St. Paul's Church, 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OWENS.—On Saturday, June 3, Miss FLORINE OWENS, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, June 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 134 Leonard-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

THOMAS.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, June 2, THOMAS THOMAS, Sr., in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. P. Jones, No. 338 East 125th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Suddenly, in this City, on the evening of Thursday, June 1, 1871, PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 5th of June, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburg, immediately after the services in Calvary Church, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves New-York at 11 o'clock, and from New-Hamburg, on the arrival of the train, to the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery for interment.

VOGLER.—On June 2, 1871, THEODORE HENRY VOGLER, aged 31 years, 4 months and 20 days.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 5, 1871, from the Mission Church, No. 70 Columbia-st., New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WELLMAN.—Suddenly, at Yonkers on Friday morning, June 2, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only son of W. Prescott and Emily A. Wellman, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Hawthorne-av., near Prospect-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Depot, at 9 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
MEDICINE COMPANY

Take great pleasure in announcing that after fifteen years' occupancy of their old premises, at No. 562 Broadway, they are induced for the better convenience of their retail customers and the public to unite in the up-town movement, and to open a new store, at a more convenient centre of trade, No. 817 Broadway.

The Company take this opportunity to tender thanks to their numberless friends and the public, for their generous patronage and unabated confidence, extended through so long a period, and to assure them that in the future, as in the past, no pains or expense shall be spared to merit their continued confidence and patronage.

AT THE NEW HOMEOPATHIC STORE,
NO. 817 BROADWAY.
HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINES,

Tinctures, triturations, dilutions, and medicated pellets, arnica, arnica plaster, sugar of milk, globules, vials, corks, with every article usually kept by Homeopathic druggists, for physicians and family use.

Also a varied and complete assortment of ladies' fancy and toilet articles.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

In cases with books for families, at prices from $5 to $35 per case, or by single box or vial.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY
SPECIFICS

For the cure of all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, or hogs. The greatest triumph of veterinary art. In cases, with book complete, for $10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
The most invaluable family medicine known.

☞The old establishment, at No. 562 Broadway, will be continued, wholesale and retail, for the present.
☞The wholesale business will likewise be continued at No. 76 William-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

The Erie Railway Company open the Pleasure excursion season by an announcement of tickets from this City to Niagara Falls and return at the unprecedentedly low rate of $13. By the recent completion of the link connecting them with Niagara Falls direct, they are now enabled to run through by daylight between the two points named, enabling the traveler, while seated in the new palatial drawing-room coaches arranged expressly for tourists' use, to view a panorama of entrancing beauty and reach his destination at convenient hours. Express trains leave daily at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5:30 and 7 P. M. Tickets can be had at Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOMS—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 5 o'clock P. M., sale of a most valuable collection of books, comprising exceedingly choice and scarce editions of illustrated and standard works, in fine bindings, many rare books relating to America, &c., &c. Among them may be mentioned: Blackwood's Magazine, 106 volumes, (splendid set;) Hogarth's Works, genuine impressions, the greater part originals; Parker's Society Publications, 55 volumes, subscribers' copy; Oxford English Classics, 44 volumes, half morocco; Gentleman's Magazine, 197 volumes, half calf; Indian Drawings—over 70 original drawings; Montfaucon L'Antiquité, 10 volumes, folio, original edition; Pyne's Royal Residences, 3 volumes, original edition; elegant and rare editions of Shakespeare. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Tuesday morning.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—THE CELEbrated English Sauce—sold by all grocers. Sole agents for the United States, W. FLEMING & CO., importers, No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—IN pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, the Republicans of the district are hereby notified that the undersigned Inspectors, appointed to make the enrollment, will meet for that purpose on MONDAY EVENING, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at Wetzler's Spring-street House, No. 242 Spring-st. JAS. WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman; A. MARKS, JOHN J. SHAW, EMIL A. KLIEBE, JAS. HANDY, JOHN F. CLEVELAND, GEO. W. MYERS, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the Committee on Reorganization appointed by the State Committee, the Republican electors of this district are invited to enroll as members of the Association to be thereby formed, at the hall, No. 198 West 48th-st., corner 7th-av., where the undersigned, appointed to supervise the enrollment will attend for that purpose, on the evenings of MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, from 7 to 10 P. M.

Jno. R. Russell, Chas. A. Flammer, Joel W. Mason,
Saml. W. Clay, George W. Blunt, Benj. K. Phelps,
John Bradford.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. R. KEYES (FORMERLY OF THE M. E. Conference) will lecture on the *Doctrines of the New Church*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. MORNING service at 11 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Bishop of the diocese will administer the rite of confirmation and ordination at MORNING service. Subject for EVENING lecture—*Christianity on the Conscience.*

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av., corner 39th-st.—SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Mr. LOVE, a (colored) clergyman of the Diocese of Florida, will preach, and a collection will be made for his mission.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., Gramercy Park, THIS EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by JOHN HENRY DOUGLAS and ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, of Ohio.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square), on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Freedom in Religion.*

REV. R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR of Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, (FREE SEATS,) EAST 14TH-ST.—Services on TRINITY SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 135 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York, will be held in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on MONDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M. Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH D. D., will read an essay entitled *The Aim of the Sunday-school Teacher, and How It May Best be Attained.* Subject for discussion—*What is the Best Means of Securing Punctual and Regular Attendance in the Sunday-school?* All interested in the cause are earnestly invited to be present.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school, 2¼ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 8 to 9 o'clock; Day-school, 9 to 3. Open daily to visitors except Saturday; best time to visit the Mission is between 11 and 2 o'clock. Singing lesson 11½.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Bedford-street (corner Morton-st.,) M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Trinity Baptist Church, (south-west corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.,) Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries, and Bible Rights in Protestant America.*

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Education Society will be held SUNDAY EVENING, June 4, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by clergymen from Baltimore, Philadelphia and this City. A collection will be taken up for the education of theological students.

EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A.—THIRD ANNIVERSARY on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at their rooms, No. 473 Grand-st. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, NEWELL, LEWIS, and others. All are invited. Exercises to commence at 7½.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-school Missionary Society of the 5th-av. Baptist Church will be held SUNDAY EVENING, June 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of Howard Mission, and THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., together with other interesting exercises. Cordial invitation to the public.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st., TRINITY SUNDAY, at the EVENING service (7½ P. M.) the Rector, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., will preach the third sermon in the course upon *The Evils of the Day and Their Remedy.* Business men are invited to attend and will be supplied with seats.

A MODEL WIFE WILL BE THE subject of discourse SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.; also preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school for all ages at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York, Rev. J. G. WHITE, of Illinois, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—*Resurrection of Christ and Transubstantiation.* Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Pittston Disaster and its Lessons.* The Lord's Supper after the evening sermon. Strangers provided with seats.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, FULTON and William sts.—Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., will preach in this church (D. V.) SABBATH MORNING, June 4, at 10½ o'clock. (This is the Church where the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.)

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The local preachers will have service all day. Rev. Mr. KIRK will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Service AFTERNOON and EVENING. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, (SIXTH Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, (Children's Sunday) sermon to children, and baptismal service in the MORNING. EVENING, the final lecture of the course to young men, by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN. Subject—*Ideals of Life.*

AMERICAN FREE CHURCH—ONLY "Independent" Church in New-York; Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH, Minister; New-York University, Entrance, No. 36 Waverley-place. Seats free. Anniversary Inauguration American Free Church, June 11.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., NEAR 4th-av.—Services of Song on SUNDAY EVENING, June 4, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. WILLIAM MCALLISTER. These services will be continued through the Summer, D. V. Come and welcome.

MR. THOS. GALES FORSTER, AN eloquent trance-speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, June 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. MCCABE. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRAtion of the laying of the corner-stone of St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY, June 4. Special services in the evening. Sermon by the Rector. Services commence at 7½.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½. Subject—*Second Coming of Christ*; and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The Sisters of Bethany.*

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, June 4, 1871. Subject—*The True Ideal of the Christian Church.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. Evening subject—*How to Live Amid the Temptations of New-York.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, 10TH-ST. AND Broadway.—On SUNDAY, June 4, and thereafter, during the Summer months, there will be Evening Prayer, together with an Anthem, at Grace Church, at 5 o'clock P. M.

REV. E. C. SWEETZER WILL PREACH this SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PAStor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be furnished with seats.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—MORNING Prayer and Litany at 9 o'clock; Communion service and sermon at 10½; evening service and a sermon to young men by the Rector at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON, PASTOR, will preach in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 274 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 3.

FIRST BOARD.

3,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	114⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	117⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112
44,000 U. S., 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110
22,000 Tenn. S. 6s, old	71
2,000 do	71⅛
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, new	71
7,000 Va. St. 6s, old	68
5,000 Va. St. 6s, R., old	56⅛
1,500 Va. St. 6s, new	73
1,000 N. C., F. A., '66	37⅛
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	93
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94
2,000 N. C., 6s, S. T.	20
2,000 S. C. 6s, old	76
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	63⅛
1,000 do	63⅛
4,000 do	63½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	95⅝
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95
6,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	107
5,000 Long Dock B.	88
5,000 do	88⅛
2,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d	94
10,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	102
13,000 U. Pacific 1st	92⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B.	85⅛
2,000 U. Pac. Inc.	84
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	89⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	89
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
2,000 Chi. & Alt. S. F. B.	101⅛
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	101⅛
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	87⅛
10,000 North Mo. 1st	89⅛
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, County B.	104⅛
2,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st	102
200 Maryland Coal	37
100 do	36⅛
100 do...bet. call	37
100 American Coal	65
100 do	64
100 Spring M. Coal	65
100 do	63
100 Con. Coal of Md.	49½
300 do	49⅝
300 do	49⅜
100 do...b3	50
300 do...bet. call	49⅝
1400 do	50
100 Canton...bet. call	83⅛
100 Bruns. City Land	9
100 West. Union Tel.	57⅛
100 do...bet. call	57⅛
400 Quicksilver Min.	13
200 Quicksilver Pref.	50
100 Mariposa Pref.	8⅛
200 do	8⅛
50 do	8⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	44
400 do	43⅝
300 do	43⅝
200 do...bet. call	43⅝
6 Del. & Hud. Canal	124
12 Penn. Coal Co.	221
100 Adams Express	81⅛
50 United States Ex.	52⅛
100 do	53
100 Am. M. Union Ex. bet. call	57
1000 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	98⅛
500 do	98⅛
20000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's..bet. call	92⅛
50000 do	92⅛
400 Erie...bet. call	29⅛
200 Harlem..bet. call	133
1400 Reading	116⅛
500 do...b.c.	116⅛
200 do	116⅛
125 Panama	50
100 Union Pacific	33⅛
700 Cleve. & Pitts.	119⅛
400 do	117⅜
1000 do...b.c.	120
10 Mich. Central	125
500 L. S. & M. So..b.c.	115⅛
1200 do	115⅛
100 Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
700 do	85⅛
50 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	98
200 do...s3	98⅛
200 do...b.c.	98⅛
50 C., C., C. & I.	89⅛
1000 N. J. Cen.	112
100 Chi. & R. I.	123⅜
13 do	123
500 do...b.c.	123⅜
300 Mil. & St. Paul	62
100 Tol., Wab. & W.	62⅛
500 do	61⅝
500 do	61⅝
100 do	61⅝
700 do	61⅝
200 do	61⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W.	109⅝
50 Chi. & Alton	119⅛
100 Mor. & Essex	94⅛
70 N. Y. & N. H.	157
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	98
300 C., C. & I. C.	23⅛
200 At. & Pac. Pref.	37

SECOND BOARD.

500 Cons. Coal of Md.	50⅛
100 do	50
500 do...bet. call	50
500 American Coal	65
300 West. Union Tel.	57⅛
900 do...bet. call	57⅛
30 Cum. Coal & Iron	37⅛
100 do	38
100 Pacific Mail	43⅛
17 do...bet. call	43⅛
200 do	43⅛
2200 do	43⅛
100 United States Ex.	53⅛
100 do	53⅛
100 do	53⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	98⅛
5000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	92⅛
50 Erie	29⅛
300 Reading	116⅛
100 do	116⅛
100 do...s60	116⅛
100 do...b10	116⅛
100 do...bet. call	116⅛
10 Mich. Cen...b. c.	125
200 Lake S. & M. So.	115⅛
100 do...b3	115⅛
600 do...bet. call	115⅛
10 do	115⅛
14 Panama	50⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	96⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	119⅛
200 do	119⅛
100 Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
100 do	85⅛
300 do...s3	85
300 do	85
2500 do	84⅛
300 do...bet. call	85
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
1400 do	97⅛
300 do	97⅛
200 Chi. & Rock I.	123⅛
200 do...bet. call	123⅛
700 Tol., Wab. & W.	61⅛
100 Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. Guar....b. c.	99⅛

SATURDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Bank return is stronger in Greenbacks by $2,670,415 than last Monday. The Gold average is down $1,590,234. The general line of Deposits is up $2,892,759. The Loans are almost stationary—$360,510 higher than on the previous average. The Treasury sold during the week $2,000,000 Gold, and paid out $1,181,595 Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts for Customs, in Gold, were $2,194,221. The shipments of American Gold Coin were $1,513,000, and of other Gold and Silver $565,000. Money closes 3@5 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and the demand dull. The upward Gold movement of Thursday and Friday was scarcely sustained. Sales at 112¼@112@111⅞@112@112¼ ⅌ cent, Exchange on London 110¼ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 110¾@110⅞ ⅌ cent. short sight. There is a fair supply of Bills, although not equal to the settlements making for account of the Importers, without the employment of some moderate sums of Gold Coin by each steamer as a remittance.

In the Stock market there was not much done, owing to very little offerings, in the Public Funds. The 5-20s of 1867 were 114⅝ ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were steady, without much activity. There was a lively time in the Maryland Coal Stocks and Consolidation sold up to 50¼ ⅌ cent. On the other hand Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were both weak and rather pressed on sale. Most of the New-York and Western Railway Stocks were also weak, some of them, like Hannibal and St. Joseph, Wabash, and the North-wests especially so, while the Bull parties in Lake Shore and Rock Island moved their favorites up again. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were quiet.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	92⅞	93⅛
Reading Railroad	117⅛	116
Chicago and Rock Island	123⅛	123⅞
North-west Common	85⅛	84⅞
North-west Preferred	98⅛	97⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	114⅛	115⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	61
Western Telegraph	57⅞	56⅛
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	33⅛	32⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅞	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92⅞	92⅛
Union Land Grants	84	83
Union Incomes	84	83⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70⅛	Ala. 8s, railroad bds.	91
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	71	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Virginia 6s, old	68	A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N.O.	47
Va. 6s, new bds.	72⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	56	Ohio 6s, '86	105⅛
Georgia 6s	89	Kentucky 6s	101
Ga. 7s, new bds.	93⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110⅛
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	93⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47	Indiana 5s	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	37⅛	Michigan 6s, '73	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68	32	Michigan 6s, '78	100
N. Car. new bds.	28	Michigan 6s, '83	100
N. Car. Special Tax	20	Michigan 7s, '78	100
S. Car. 6s	75	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	110⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	63⅛	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	110⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	58	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
Missouri 6s	95⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I.	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
La. 6s, new bds.	64⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Alabama 5s	74	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	103
Alabama 8s	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	101⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101⅛	Gal. & Chi. ex.	101⅛
Erie 1st M. ex.	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Erie 1st M.	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 3d 7s, '73	92⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	87⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102⅛
Long Dock Bonds	88⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	P., F.W. & C. 3 ⅌ ct. e. b	103
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	95
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	91	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Alb. & Sus. 3d	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	113	Chi. & Alton 1st	104⅛
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	102
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	96
Union Pac. 1st bds.	92⅛	Peninsula R. bds.	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	105	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P., I. & M.d	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st	108⅛
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	94⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98⅛	Tol., P. & War., E.D.	88⅛
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	104⅛	Tol., P. & War., W.D.	89
Lack. & West. bds.	102	Tol., P. & War., 2d	76⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Del., L. & West. 2d	96⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	87⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	St. Nicholas	121
Manhattan	153	Marine	165
Merchants'	119	Commonwealth	98⅛
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	178
America	150⅛	Park	162
City	225	Manufact's & Merch'ts'	101
Tradesmen's	156	Central National	108
Greenwich	220	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Gold Exchange	75
Gallatin National	120	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	99
Merchants' Ex.	102⅛	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
Commerce	120⅛	American Coal	64
Ocean	94⅛	Spring Mount. Coal	66
Mercantile	123	Canton Co., Balt.	83
American Exchange	114	Cons. Coal of Md.	49⅛
Pacific	196	Cumb. Coal & Iron	36
Chatham	171	West. Un. Tel.	57⅛
Bank of the Republic	117⅛	Quick. Min. Co.	12⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	20
Hanover	106⅛	Mariposa Min. Co.	5
Irving	126	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	8
Metropolitan	137	Adams Express	81⅛
East River	115⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.	45⅛
Market	128	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	106	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	57
Shoe and Leather	162	United States Ex.	52⅛
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	43⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 3.

Gold receipts	$605,135 00
Gold payments	1,139,433 87
Gold balance	55,781,716 60
Currency receipts	663,810 79
Curency payments	537,261 85
Currency balance	4,860,277 32
Canceled Gold notes sent to Washington	880,000 00
Customs	323,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, JUNE 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	99¾	100
Camden and Amboy	125	126⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅞
Reading	116½	116⅝
Lehigh Valley	62⅛	62⅝
Catawissa Preferred	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	41⅛	41½
Lehigh Navigation	38	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	sales.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in May, in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1871	14,000	1,303,200	1,108,700	
1870	14,800	551,800	86,000	58,900
Dec.	800	Inc. 751,400	Inc. 1,032,700	Dec. 58,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st ult., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1871	35,500	1,783,100	1,410,800	29,700
1870	20,700	1,135,800	86,000	78,900
	Inc. 14,800	Inc. 647,300	Inc. 1,324,800	Dec. 49,200

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 144,260 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of May, in the years indicated:

	1839.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls.	15,300	20,700	35,500
Wheat, bushels	1,027,000	1,135,800	1,783,100
Corn, bushels	385,900	86,000	1,410,800
Barley, bushels	11,100	78,900	29,700
Oats, bushels	354,300	277,200	203,100
Rye, bushels	90,400	122,900	8,900
Malt, bushels	52,600	36,500	36,100
Feed, lbs.	192,900	1,924,100	62,500

Of the movements in Wool in May, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON furnish the following summary:

"The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 702,400 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 32c.@65c.; 3,500 lbs. Tub on private terms; 103,000 lbs. Combing at 42c.@50c.; 22,000 lbs. Noils, 36c.@85c.; 90,000 lbs. Fribs at 30c.@34c.; 251,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@$1; 1,043,000 lbs. California at 24c.@39c.; 20,500 lbs. Oregon at 32c.@37½c.; 130,500 lbs. Texas at 24c.@40c.; 11,000 lbs. Georgia at 40c.@43c.; 654,750 lbs. Cape, 34c.@39c.; 635,400 lbs. Mestiza, 31c.@65c.; 15,000 lbs. Mexican, 70 bales Rio Grande, 220 bales Banda Oriental, 10,500 lbs. Santa Fé, at 29c.@30c.; 105,000 lbs. Angora, 220 bales Tyrian, 311 bales Smyrna, 260 bales Cordova, 50 bales Crimea, 40 bales Syrian, 40,000 lbs. New-Zealand, 130 bales Buenos Ayres, 130,000 lbs. Montevideo, 22 bales Donskoi; 40 bales Camel's Hair, at 15c.@16c.; total, 4,643,550 lbs.

Receipts of domestic Wools during the month are 2,423 bales; coastwise, California, 300 bales; New-Orleans, 510 bales; Texas, 642 bales; Savannah, 114 bales; Baltimore, 20 bales; Old Dominion, 10 bales; total, 4,009 bales.

The imports of the month, as published, are: Liverpool, 740 bales; London, 694 bales; Rio Grande, 388 bales; Buenos Ayres, 11 bales; Montevideo, 220 bales; Rio Janeiro, 90 bales; Marseilles, 478 bales; total, 2,621 bales."

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,066,085; amount marketed, $1,855,229. The imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,605,350.

The movements in Iron, during the past month, Messrs. BIGELOW & JOHNSTON notice thus:

New Rails—The improved feeling noted in our last circular has continued during this month, and the business accomplished has been considerable, though the market is notably free from excitement.

Prices on foot for leading brands of Welsh rails remain about the same as a month ago; but for delivery during late Summer and Fall it is difficult to get quotations except at an advance over present prices.

The English manufacturers are leaning greatly on the demand from the United States, the customary Russian orders having so far been below expectations. Should these latter become more plentiful there would ensue a decided rise in prices.

American mills are getting a better share of the orders, though we should like to see some improvement in price.

Old Rails—There has been a better supply during the month, though not more than equal to the demand. Even at our full quotations the margin to importers is slender, and there seems to be little probability of its being soon increased.

Scrap-iron—Scarce and firm.

Pig-iron—The great coal strike is now happily at an end, but the effect on the price of American iron is imperceptible as yet. The general demand is, however, of so restricted a character that resumption has not brought about the advance confidently expected by many. In all probability there cannot be much variation from present prices until later in the year, as many contracts laid over have yet to be filled.

Scotch has arrived so liberally that, in the efforts to sell from dock, prices have given way $2 to $3 ⅌ ton, and even at the reduction it is difficult to place large quantities. Some lots are being yarded, but the quantity on the way is large enough to keep our market in a state of chronic depression for some time yet.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

134,000,000 NEW 5 PER CENTS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $66,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $134,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued Interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan Act of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

..................DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered.......... Recorded..........

....

Register of the Treasury.

¶ Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid under the following convenient regulations, thus bringing a Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-office of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished, otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depositary, where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the designated depositary at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, or Pittsburg.

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenue derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of $311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both Debt and Taxes: to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From $2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to $2,260,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $151,832,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to $112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the Debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about $154,000,000 per year in 1870-71, (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the Fiscal year,) or less than one-half the first named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of $28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1840, so as to give only $126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of Interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to $126,700,949, or an average per year of $63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing debt since May 1 by the sum of $8,000,000 by purchase of United States 5-20s for Sinking Fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of $8,217,400 by conversion into the New 5 ⅌ Cents. The whole Funded Debt now stands, $1,894,128,750, as against $2,107,846,150 two years ago when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand,) the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
U. S. Stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,894,128,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,333,003
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States, as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$382,958,500	$103,973,500	$486,932,000
5-20s, 1864	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
5-20s, 1865	123,660,150	53,552,100	177,212,250
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
5-20s, 1867	241,686,550	91,325,100	333,011,650
5-20s, 1868	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total 5-20s	$1,000,436,700	$387,229,250	$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,279,650	137,287,650	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New fives, '81	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total	$1,170,048,750	$724,080,000	$1,894,128,750
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$213,717,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			111,419,993
Reduction in Interest Charge			$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.
TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD OF IOWA.—This road is now, in the dullest season of the year, earning more than 12 ⅌ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ⅌ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 ⅌ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 2.

By Barbour, C. J., and Monell and Spencer, JJ.

Amelia Pixley *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; judgment order reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event.

John McGlinn *vs.* Joseph Ross; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to defendant to abide the event.

Anthony Douglas *vs.* William Halpine; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

William Knowlton et al. *vs.* The Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; verdict set aside, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

John Monroe *vs.* John McSwigen; judgment affirmed with costs.

Ordered—That the Special Term held by Judge MCCUNN be and the same is hereby extended into and including Saturday, June 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 2.

By Judge McCunn.

George H. Mereen *vs.* Charles S. P. Bowles; order granted.

Matthew Garrigan *vs.* The Astor Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

Abraham Clark *vs.* Abraham Bininger; order granted.

Sarah R. Hagewell *vs.* George H. Coursen; order granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Sylvanus C. Boynton *vs.* Francis Leon; order granted.

THE JUNE TERM OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

The May Term of the State Civil Courts, which closed yesterday, was one of constant labor in all branches of the different Courts. A large number of cases were disposed of, and the general calendars well run down. To-morrow the June Term will begin, and doubtless strenuous efforts will be made both by Judges and lawyers to get through the heaviest portion of the business on the calendar before the Summer vacation begins. The assignments of Judges for the different Courts for the June Term are as follows:

Supreme Court, General Term, INGRAHAM, P. J., and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO. On the first day of the Term the Court will open at 10½ A. M., and on succeeding days at 11 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO.

Circuit, Part I., Judge BRADY.

Circuit, Part II., Judge VAN BRUNT.

Judge BARNARD is assigned to hold Chambers, but, under a recent order of the General Term, all the Judges of that Court will alternately sit at Chambers from 10 to 11 A. M. The calendar at Chambers will be called at 10 A. M., instead of 12 noon, and causes will be sent for argument before the other Judges.

In the Superior Court the General Term will be held by Judges JONES, MCCUNN and FREEDMAN.

Trial Term, Part I., Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

Trial Term, Part II., Judge SPENCER.

Special Term, Judge MONELL.

In the Court of Common Pleas no General Term will be held.

Trial Term, Part I., Chief-Justice DALY.

Trial Term, Part II., Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

In the Equity branch Judge ROBINSON will preside in place of Judge LOEW, who, yesterday, sailed for Europe for the benefit of his health.

Judge LARREMORE will sit in Chambers.

Marine Court, General Term, will be held by Judges ALKER, TRACY and GROSS.

Trial Term, Part I., Judge CURTIS.

Trial Term, Part II., Judge ALKER.

Trial Term, Part III., Judge TRACY.

Judge GROSS will preside at Chambers.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The approaching election of a General for the Second Brigade of the National Guard, in place of the late Gen. Burger, is discussed with considerable interest. The German officers, who form the majority, and consequently are enabled to control the election are of the opinion that the vacancy ought to be filled by a German officer. The election is probably to take place in the course of the present month, and action is soon to be taken to concentrate the votes on an able candidate on that occasion; for, in case no absolute majority should be obtained, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, has the authority to fill the vacancy by appointment. Gen. Burger and Col. Funk are already spoken of.

At a meeting of the Old Guards Providence Artillery, on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel Commandant, Gov. Elisha Dyer; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Jackson; Major, Jacob Swarts; Captain, Henry T. Salsbury; Lieutenant, Thomas J. Munroe; Ensign, Nathaniel Gladding; First Bombardier, Cyrus W. Johnson; Second Bombardier, John S. Munroe; First Gunner, Thomas H. Seekell; Second Gunner, Francis Brickley; Third Gunner, Joseph Francis; Fourth Gunner, Laban Lake; First Sergeant, Joseph W. Thompson; Second Sergeant, Ebben Gould; Third Sergeant, Palmer Tanner; Fourth Sergeant, Charles W. Gardiner; First Corporal, Elisha S. Winsor; Second Corporal, Welcome Angell; Third Corporal, Hazzard D. Reynolds; Fourth Corporal, Wm. G. Wood; Armorer, Varnum Richardson; Clerk, Samuel H. Wales; Treasurer, Edwin Baker; Adjutant, Gen. Nelson Viall; Quartermaster, Col. Nelson Walker; Assistant Quartermaster, Major Martin S. Budlong; Commissary, Major Thomas Greene; Assistant Commissary, Col. Nicholas Underwood; Pay-master, Col. A. B. Rice; Assistant Pay-master, Lieut. Wm. H. Burt; Surgeon, Dr. F. H. Peckham; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. A. Remmick; Chaplain, Rev. Edwin M. Stone.

Gov. Geary in a recent special order states that the recent disturbances of the public peace and order in the anthracite coal regions of the State having been arrested by the prompt response of the military, and the alacrity and fidelity with which they discharged the responsible duties devolving on them as citizen soldiery, the Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the Commonwealth and in behalf of her law-abiding people, tenders the acknowledgments due to Major-Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, commanding, and to the officers and men of the Ninth Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

The regular army contains 2,298 officers of all grades, of whom 2,004 were on the active list, and 294 on the retired list, as follows: 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 14 major-generals, 28 brigadier-generals, 121 colonels, 104 lieutenant-colonels, 192 majors, 766 captains, 668 first lieutenants, 404 second lieutenants. The officers on the active list are distributed among the various branches of the service, as follows: Cavalry, 397; artillery, 300; infantry, 842; general officers, staff corps, &c., 465.

We understand that the Seventy-ninth Regiment has received only a portion of the $17,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the command to replace uniforms and equipments worn out in active service during the war. That even this appropriation was thus "sweated" is a striking example of the corrupt manner in which all sorts of such "jobs" are pushed through the Legislature. The members of a gallant organization like the Seventy-ninth are thus compelled to surrender a portion of the money due them in order that a parcel of harpies, who never dared face an enemy in open field, may gain illegal plunder as a reward for their "disinterested" efforts in securing the money. The regiment is now debating the question whether the kilt shall be adopted or not.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend announces in General Orders No. 11 that the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the Chief of the Ordnance are constituted a board to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifle muskets, and to report the result of such examination to the Governor.

The usual regimental orders are being issued for the different brigade field days, to be held during the present month.

Lieut. Howard B. Cushing, of the Third United States Cavalry, was recently killed by a party of Apache Indians. Lieut. Cushing entered the army as Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Nov. 30, 1863, from Wisconsin. The Fourth Artillery participated in nearly all the principal battles of the rebellion, among which we may name Shiloh, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Spottsylvania Court-house, Petersburg, Franklin, (Tenn.,) and Hatcher's Run. Sept. 7, 1867, at the close of the war, he was transferred to the Third Cavalry.

Gov. Walker has prescribed the uniform to be worn by the Virginia Militia. The cloth is to be of gray color, of course, and the entire uniform is to correspond, even the cap. The full dress is the style.

The report of the commissioners to investigate the militia system of the State of Rhode Island recommends the reduction of the uniformed militia to 1,500, and the simplifying of the system by abolishing the regimental organization of companies, and organizing on the basis in use in the United States Army, which is strongly recommended by nearly all the military officers throughout the State.

The rumor that Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr intended to order a parade of the Third Division at Schenectady, next Fall, is unfounded.

An old member of the Ninth Regiment calls attention to the conduct of the famous band organized by Jim. Fisk during the recent parade of that organization. Our correspondent says that on each occasion of the regiment halting, about one-half of the band, Signor Patti included, rushed from the ranks for the most convenient lager-beer saloon. The writer thinks this is not permitted by Upton's Tactics, and we agree with him.

The Providence *Herald* says that "there seems to be some misunderstanding about the visit to this city of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment. They are making extensive preparations, we see from the New-York papers, but no committee of arrangements has yet been here, and the day set apart for the regiment's visit is near at hand. Perhaps they intend to do the thing *a la* J. Fisk, Jr., and 'ask no odds of nobody.'"

A new regiment is to be formed in Maryland to replace the one recently disbanded.

The nominal strength of the active militia of the Dominion of Canada is 44,519 men. Of this number Ontario furnishes 19,734, Quebec 14,064, New-Brunswick 3,315, Nova Scotia 4,422, the Grand Trunk Railway 2,122, and the North-west Corps 862 men. The force is composed of 27 troops of cavalry, 18 field pieces of artillery, 70 batteries of garrison artillery, 4 companies of engineers, 623 companies of infantry and rifles, 3 marine companies, and 16 companies of riflemen in the North-west special corps.

A handsome monument has been placed over the remains of Col. Michael K. Bryan, in the Rural Cemetery at Albany, by his widow. It consists of a white Italian marble column, with the United States flag draped around it, surmounted by a cannon, military cap, sword, sword-belts, the handle of the sword encircled with a wreath of laurel; on the face of the column is the American shield. The base is of Quincy granite. While in command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, New-York National Guard, Col. Bryan was twice called to the field by the National Government, and was the first to take a regiment across the Long Bridge into Virginia. He was at the capture of Annapolis, Md., and the occupation of Suffolk, Va., after the defeat of the *Merrimac*. He participated in the battle at Fort Bisland, on the Teche River, La., April 11 and 12, 1863, and in all the battles at Port Hudson up to the time of his death.

A general order issued from the office of the Adjutant-General of Florida, states that the State is divided into two grand divisions. The first division embraces all the territory lying west of the Suwannee River, except Hamilton County, and will be under the command of Major-Gen. John W. Butler. The second division embraces all the territory south and east of the Suwannee, including Hamilton County, and will be under the command of Major-Gen. Charles M. Hamilton.

Major F. T. Martin, of Brigadier-Gen. Woodhall's staff, gave an entertainment at Albany, on Tuesday evening, to Col. Funk and several officers of the Eleventh Regiment, of this City. Among those present were Adjutant-Gen. E. Townsend, Brigadier-Gen. Woodhall, Cols. Stonehouse and Andes, Lieut.-Cols. Severance, Benton and Dickerman, Surgeon Boulware, Major Taylor, and Capts. Hamilton, Gould and Van Zandt.

The Sixtieth (Missisquoi) Battalion of Canadian Militia were recently presented with a set of colors, as a memorial of their gallant action in repelling the attack made at Eccles' Hill by the Fenians under Gen. O'Neil.

A movement is in progress to hold a reunion of the surviving members of the old Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. It is proposed to invite all the past members of the regiment, whether officers or not, to be present. As Long Island in Boston Harbor was the place occupied by the regiment when it was mustered into the United States service June 11, 1861, it is intended to have the reunion there.

The programme of the excursion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of Albany, to New-York, is nearly completed. The regiment will leave by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock next Sunday evening, and on their arrival, on Monday morning, in New-York, will be received by the Eleventh Regiment. The two commands will then proceed to Sultzer's East River Park, where they will go into camp, which will be called "Camp Andes," in honor of the Colonel of the Twenty-fifth. A festival will be kept up until evening, when a grand promenade concert will take place. On Tuesday prize-shooting will be in order, an elegant gold medal being furnished for each regiment. In the afternoon a sail down the bay in one of Col. Fisk's steamers is projected. The excursionists will leave New-York on Tuesday evening, and arrive in Albany Wednesday morning, when they will be received by the Tenth Regiment, under command of Col. Farnsworth. Brig.-Gen. Woodhull and staff and several prominent officials will accompany the Twenty-fifth.

The Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Thursday next, at 7½ A. M., to proceed to the Parade Grounds, Prospect Park, for drill instruction and review.

Tuesday last was the day set apart for the annual parade of the Massachusetts State Militia. The occasion in former years excited a good deal of interest in military circles and the community generally. The display in Boston was a good one. The Boston Light Dragoons, Capt. Murdoch Matheson, with 70 men, left their armory at Boylston Hall and proceeded to the Common, where two hours were spent in drilling. The Roxbury Horse Guards left their armory at Bacon's Hall, under the command of Capt. A. P. Calder, to the number of ninety, all handsomely mounted. The National Lancers, Capt. O. H. P. Smith, turned out 100 strong. The Prescott Life Guard, Capt. F. L. Gilman commanding, after an hour of cavalry foot-drill in their armory, mounted and proceeded to Everett, where they passed the afternoon in company drill. The First Battery of light artillery left their armory and proceeded to the corner of Kirkland and Beacon streets, where they had a drill. The Second Light Battery, M. V. M., of which Capt. Charles W. Baxter is commander, paraded 100 men. The Ninth Regiment, under command of Col. Finan, appeared with full ranks, and the marching and general appearance of the organization elicited favorable comment. The Second Battalion, Major Gaul commanding, paraded with ninety-two men in the ranks. Nearly all the commands made individual parades in the city, and enjoyed collations at the close of the day's exercises.

The annual May parade of the Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard took place at New-Haven on Wednesday. The line was formed on the green at 11 o'clock, and drilled until noon in the rain. Drill continued in the afternoon, concluding with a parade.

It having come to the kowledge of Major-Gen. H. S. Campbell, commanding the First Division Louisiana State Militia, that the troops composing that division are in the habit of parading and drilling with arms upon the streets, without proper authority, the attention of brigade, regimental, battalion and company commanders has been called to the matter.

The Canadian volunteers are already on the move for the different encampments, and the railways are quite busy in consequence. Before the end of the month fully 30,000 troops will be under canvas.

George R. Gaither has been elected Major of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

In the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Shaw from the Fourth Regiment N. J. S. N. G., the militia of the State has lost a most capable and thoroughly efficient officer. Col. Shaw's duties as editor of the Jersey City *Times* demand too much time to admit of his doing duty as an officer of militia.

Any information concerning Edmund S. Smith, Company C, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, who is supposed to have been killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, will confer a favor upon his family by communicating with L. E. Griffith, City Clerk of Troy.

Battery A, of Syracuse, had a day's field practice on the 29th ult., and were much benefited thereby, as several excellent shots were made by Capt. Paul Brickmeyer, Corporal Zimmerman, Major Wm. Michaels and Gen. John A. Green.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

Four Seamen Left on an Uninhabited Island by Their Captain—Singular Story of Starvation and Wrong.

Much of the sympathy which the condition of "poor Jack" excites in the mind of the generous and humane is undoubtedly attributable to the frequency which hard and cruel treatment attaches to his mode of life. Despite the reform which the advance of civilization and the efforts of beneficent societies have endeavored to effect in the general treatment of the sailor, there are, unhappily, many ship officers remaining whose management of their crew is a disgrace to the nationality under whose flag they sail. Some months ago WILLIAM H. BRADFORD and JOHN RANDALL shipped at Bombay for this port on the American brig *Nevada*, GEO. LUNT Captain. For some time before putting to sea LUNT gave them, as a daily ration, one and one-half pounds of bread and three quarts of water. Being unable to work on such a scanty diet, BRADFORD, RANDALL, WELLS and a Frenchman called ALFONSE, asked for more and better food. This was refused, and affairs continued in this condition until they put to sea, when another demand for food was made and refused. A pilot accompanied the *Nevada* as far as the barren island of Chumna, which is about thirty miles from the island of Zanzibar; at this point Capt. LUNT put these men on board of the pilot-boat, and directed the pilot to leave them, without food or water, on this barren island. This order was obeyed, but on returning to Zanzibar, twelve hours afterward, the pilot told Mr. WEBB, the American Consul, what had been done. He immediately sent a vessel for them, and shipped BRADFORD and RANDALL for this port on board of the American brig *Wild Gazelle;* the others he sent to Boston in the ship *Glide*. These men say that the cruelty of Capt. LUNT was terrible, and describe their sufferings on this barren island as intense. At the time they were left there, considerable money was due them, which LUNT refused to pay. These abused sailors were before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, who sent them to Boston, as it appeared that the papers in the case made out by Consul WEBB had been sent there.

A Woman Thrust into Ludlow-Street Jail by Lawyers.

Mrs. ROSS, a venerable Quakeress living in Brooklyn, was brought before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for her discharge from Ludlow-street Jail. It appeared that some time ago she had some business relations with a contractor whom she charged with injuring her house, and under advice of her lawyers, she commenced a suit against him for damages. On the trial she recovered but six cents damages, thus making her liable for the costs of the action amounting to $250. It is now claimed that at the instance of her former lawyer she was arrested on an execution against her person for these costs on Thursday evening last, and lodged in jail. She claims that the officer making the arrest represented to her that she was going before the Judge, but to her surprise, on being introduced to Warden TRACY, she was informed by him that she was in prison.

Judge INGRAHAM promptly ordered the old lady's discharge, and she left the Court giving expression to her thanks for the kindness which she had received.

OUR STREET CARS.

Shall We Have the Police to Protect the Public?—Views of the Superintendent of the Third-avenue Railroad—Important Forthcoming Order from the Police.

The City railroad companies have not yet held their conference in response to Mayor HALL's proposition to allow policemen to ride upon the cars for the protection of passengers, but a general understanding will soon be reached, and an important order from the Police Department is promised, which will probably insure the safety of the public on the cars. A reporter of the TIMES yesterday had an interview with Superintendent DICKINSON, of the Third-avenue road, when the following conversation took place:

REPORTER—Mr. DICKINSON, What do you think of Mayor HALL's proposition, Sir. Is it not a good one?

SUPERINTENDENT—I think that the suggestion emanated from the best of motives, and it was, doubtless, thought by the Mayor that, if it were acted upon, that what is felt to be a need by us, as well as the public, namely, fuller protection to our patrons, would be supplied. But it may be news to the Mayor, as well as the public, to know that on our road—and I believe on a number of others—that policemen traveling within the boundaries of their own precincts are at the present time allowed to ride free. Captains of precincts have yearly passes given to them on this road,—and I believe on others,—and sergeants and roundsmen are like the patrolmen, exempt. One day I had my conductors keep an account of the number of these men so carried; I found that there was a total of 2,500 carried. That, you see, would make an average of at least four trips to each man.

REPORTER—Then you deny the necessity of an official promulgation of an order, if they are already permitted to ride free by rule of the road?

SUPERINTENDENT—Well, you see Mayor HALL wants something more which we are not willing to give, and that is the issue of coupon tickets to detectives. We cannot see how the Company would be benefitted by such an arrangement. Under Superintendent JORDAN, special car detectives were placed upon every road in the City. It was their business to look after pickpockets and the like. We had two of them on our road. They almost invariably traveled together, and wore shields under the lappels of their coats. Everybody soon learned to know them as car detectives, and the thieves used to avoid the cars in which they were seen riding, and operate on other ones. When a thief strange to the new field of operation upon which he was to begin business, came upon the road, he was first accompanied by his "pals" who were posted, and these special detectives were pointed out to him to "photograph"—that is, to fix their faces upon the memory. They were of no sort of use to the passengers, and were wisely taken off by Superintendent KELSO. Now, we have six detectives in our own employ, whose office is known to no one, but a few of the Company. These men are useful, far more so than those of the Department could possibly be. The regular municipal detectives are known in great part to the thieves, and would soon be "photographed" by them. Ours are unknown, and can pounce upon the offender at any moment. Another point is that these municipal detectives are to be allowed to ride free upon our road at times even when they are not upon our business, but attending to that of others. It is therefore hardly fair that they should be exempted. For these reasons, which I consider substantial ones, I am opposed to the giving of free coupon tickets. These tickets in themselves, being no different from the ordinary ones, would soon lead to a knowledge of the detectives by the sharp thieves who work upon the road.

REPORTER—If the police could exercise a general supervision over the passengers in the car, jumping on and off, and riding at pleasure, would they not materially aid in preserving order?

SUPERINTENDENT—They would, undoubtedly, if they were given the power of arresting persons who gave evidence of an intention to commit a breach of the peace.

REPORTER—Do they not have the same power to arrest disorderly persons on the cars as on the streets?

SUPERINTENDENT—When a breach of the peace is committed. But a man may annoy passengers in a variety of ways before an actual breach of the peace, and the Policeman refuses to step in until the damage is done.

REPORTER—Why cannot the conductor force a breach of the peace by the ejectment of the obnoxious individual?

SUPERINTENDENT—That could be done, but the reasons why the conductors do not do so can be explained in this way. For example: John Jones, conductor, last night had a difficulty on car No. —, in which, in an attempt to eject a ruffian, he was set upon by the comrades of the latter and terribly beaten. John Smith, conductor, has a party of improper characters upon his car, one of whom is making himself especially disagreeable to the passengers. Turning to a policeman, who may be on the car, he says to him: "You see how that man is carrying on, can't you arrest him?" The policeman replies, "You must first take hold of him, I have no authority to make an arrest until he commits a breach of the peace." The conductor then wants to know if an annoyance of passengers upon public conveyances is not a sufficient breach of the peace. The policeman says that he has no orders to that effect. The conductor is then made responsible for a violation of law through a legal distortion of its technicalities; or runs the personal risk of being beaten, stabbed, or murdered, before a policeman, riding free of charge, upon the road, will come to his assistance. Now, John Smith is a man of family, he has a wife and children at home whom he values more than his place and pay. Knowing that thieves and roughs travel in gangs of three and more, and being uncertain of assistance from the officer to whom he has appealed, until he has received personal injury, and the parties have escaped, he makes up his mind that he is not going to run the risk of being killed by attempting to put the fellows off the car. Many of our conductors do take the responsibility, and are always applauded by the Company for their action; but all John Smiths are not heroes, although they may be otherwise careful and honest conductors. I have records of four instances of conductors having been beaten by rowdies, whose actions they attempted to curb, now lying in this desk before me. All have occurred recently, and here is one (picking up a report) which I have not yet handed into Police Head-quarters. Indeed, I am tired of sending these reports to the authorities. This instance is one of a conductor who was beaten in a shocking manner the other night, in an attempt to put a rowdy off the car, the rowdy being assisted by several of his mates.

REPORTER—If the public are to receive no protection in aggravated cases from your employes, to whom they naturally look, and the Police have no authority to interfere for their protection, what security is offered to those traveling upon the cars? What remedy do you propose?

SUPERINTENDENT—A simple one. It is, first, that a general order be issued instructing policemen to make arrests on the cars whenever called upon by the conductors to do so; and second, that conductors be allowed to judge of the fitness of passengers to ride upon their cars.

REPORTER—But suppose conductors should abuse this power, be unnecessarily rude, and cause the arrest of persons who were not as much to blame as the conductors—

SUPERINTENDENT—All persons falsely arrested will have a remedy in a suit for damages against the companies; we will take the responsibility. But I think that very few such cases would occur under our regulations.

REPORTER—Do you intend to hold any conference with the Mayor in reference to the subject of this conversation?

SUPERINTENDENT—We shall, I have no doubt, although we generally act independently of other roads.

REPORTER—Then the public may soon expect the fullest protection from ruffianism in their travels upon the street-cars?

SUPERINTENDENT—They may, in my opinion, when this order I have spoken of is issued. If policemen on the cars can have authority to make arrests at the discretion of the conductor, then we are perfectly willing, and would be delighted to have a policeman stationed on the front platform of every one of our cars, if it were possible; and they can freely have the privilege of riding whenever and wherever on the line they wish, on or off duty.

REPORTER—Do you think that your views will be met in the way you desire?

SUPERINTENDENT—Well, the Police have been doing some good things lately, and there are some of the plans of the heads of the Department that, in my opinion, will materially assist the railroad companies in the protection of passengers, but I am not at liberty to divulge them now; they will probably be soon published. The conversation then closed.

From further inquiries, it appears that conductors on none of the other roads in the City have positive authority to carry patrolmen free of charge, although on almost all of the roads Police Captains, sergeants and roundsmen have yearly passes furnished to them; and on the Bleecker-street, Second-avenue, and several others, conductors are known to carry policemen free, by a tacit consent of the road officers. It is also very generally acknowledged by conductors that policemen in uniform, going from one part of their precincts to another part, are allowed to ride free by them, without the knowledge of the company. One of the conductors remarked that he believed the reason why the companies refused to pass policemen free, as a rule, was because it gave conductors an opportunity to "knock down," by reporting an extra number of policemen carried during the day.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1871, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE.
TOWN, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS, paying ten and twelve per cent. interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.
The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14.
J. W. FOSHAY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Trasportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $3,818,867 65

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
NEW-YORK.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
PARIS GRENADINE, CHALLIE, BAREGE, CREPE MARETZ and SHETLANDS, together with a fine stock of all other THIN SUMMER SHAWLS now in vogue,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AND AT
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Have made large deductions in all their
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
3,000 pieces FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 18 cents.
3,000 pieces FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 25 cents.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 18 cents.
FRENCH PRINTS at 20 and 25 cents.
ENGLISH BAREGES, WOOL-FILLED, at 12½ cents.
BROCHE AND STRIPED GRENADINES at 20 cents, (former price 35.)
SILK CHAIN GRENADINES, 25 cents, (former price 40.)
SILK WARP POPLINS at 75 cents.
And ALL STYLES OF BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Have now open a large and choice selected stock of
SUITS, MANTILLAS AND PALETOTS,
Imported and our own make, all of which will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
NEW-YORK.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

The following seasonable goods are worthy of special attention, being from twenty to twenty-five per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 50c. and 60c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 75c. and 85c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, $1 and $1 10.
8-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES, $2 to $3.
SEWING SILK HERNANIES, from $1 25.
ENGLISH GRENADINES IN GREAT VARIETY, 25c.
3-4 CRAPE CLOTH, 45c., former price 65c.
3-4 CRAPE CLOTH, 60c., former price 80c.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINE, HENRIETTA AND TAMISE CLOTH, from 75c. to $1 50.
BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS, 30c., 40c., 50c.
BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, &c.
FROM 90c.
JAPANESE AND FROU-FROU POPLINS, 25c.
BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, 10c.
BONNETS AND SUITS ALL REDUCED.
LADIES WILL PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE DECIDING ELSEWHERE.
PRICES GUARANTEED.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,

74 and 76 Worth-st.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE "C.S.I." MARK.
SIX-CORD
SPOOL THREAD.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST.,
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT
FREDERICK LOESER'S,

NO. 291 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN,
We are now offering
BEAUTIFUL SASHES IN
BROKEN BLOCKS,
SOLID BLOCKS, and
RICH TARTANS,
At 75c., 86c., 98c. and $1 23 per yard.
These are all pure silk and are lower in price than same qualities have ever been sold before.
EXQUISITE REAL ROMAN RIBBONS,
In entirely new combinations of our own designs, from one to nine inches.
RICH BLACK SASHES FOR SUMMER SUITS at 87c. per yard.
Also, RIBBON to match for POMPADOUR BOWS for overskirt, at 87c. per yard.

AT
FREDERICK LOESER'S,

NO. 291 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
WE OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GUIPURE LACES,
THREAD LACES,
APPLIQUE LACES,
POINT GAZE LACES.
ALSO,
THE NEW CHANTILLY LACES.
We have by far the largest stock of LACE GOODS in Brooklyn, and solicit a comparison of our prices with those of other houses.
LISLE-THREAD HOSE AT 49c., WORTH 85c.
LISLE-THREAD HOSE AT 49c., WORTH 85c.
LISLE-THREAD HOSE AT 49c., WORTH 85c.
LISLE-THREAD HOSE AT 49c., WORTH 85c.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.
NEAR 21ST-ST.

SARATOGA,
NEWPORT,
LONG BRANCH,
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NIAGARA,
CATSKILLS,

THE BEST PLACE TO supply yourself and family with BOOTS AND SHOES is at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

BRAISTED & CO.,
LATE
BRAISTED, DOUGHERTY & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 1,129 Broadway, St. James Hotel.
Will open on MONDAY, June 5, a line of entirely new English and Scotch Suitings, specially adapted to the present season.

DRY GOODS.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
Near 21st-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
A new and choice assortment of
SUMMER SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
One case of COLORED CHECKED SILKS at $1 10, reduced from $1 50.
A full line of BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS, (graded,) from $1 10.
A full line of BLACK AND WHITE AND COLORED STRIPED SILKS, $1 50.
Just received, one case of extra heavy GROS GRAIN BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS at $1 75 and $2.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, from $1 75 to the richest novelties in shade and quality.
COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, all shades, $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, for grenadine dress under-skirts, $1 per yard.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, 24 inches wide, at $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 75.
A splendid assortment of rich BLACK DRESS SILKS, in all the approved makes.
Tonson, Bonnett, Gourd Croizat, Macors, Gourd's "Cachemire Extra," and James McCreery & Co.'s celebrated family SILK.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, from $1 25.
FOULARD SILKS, plain and figured, $1 25.
Plain CREPE DU CHENE, Black and Colored, from $2.
GRISAILLE STRIPED AND CHECKED JAPANESE SILKS, in great variety, from 75 cents.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, all widths and qualities.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
An immense stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
75 pieces of ARMURE POPLINS, at 20 cents per yard.
100 pieces of LISLE THREAD CHENE POPLINS, 25 cents per yard.
100 pieces of SEDAN STRIPES, for suits, 25 cents per yard.
200 pieces of BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, from 20 cents upward.
150 pieces of BALTESE CLOTH, LINEN WEFT, in new shades, 37½ cents.
100 pieces of SULTANA CLOTH, elegant lustre, a splendid fabric for Summer wear.
A full line of GOATS' HAIR POPLINS AND MOHAIR PONGEES, at less than cost of importation.
A magnificent assortment of FRENCH ORGANDIES.
BAREGES AND GRENADINES, at 18, 25, 30, 37½ and 50 cents per yard.
LINEN SERGES, a splendid washing material for Summer suits, 30 cents.
JAPANESE GRASS CLOTH, in new shades, only 20 cents per yard.
4-4 CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, 25 cents per yard.
Several cases of 4-4 FRENCH BUFF LAWNS, the finest goods imported, 30 cents per yard.
A large assortment of BUFF LINENS, manufactured by Richardson, Sons & Owden for our family trade.
Also,
A choice stock of more expensive goods, at a proportionate REDUCTION IN PRICES, forming
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled and tucked, for $5.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, various styles, from $6 to $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, at $5 and $6.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, pure linen, $9 to $14.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS, $16.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS, $20 and $25.
LIGHT CLOTH SACKS, from Berlin, $15, reduced from $20.
LINEN DRESSES, handsomely braided, for children from two to eight years old, $1 75 to $2 50.
GRAY LINEN BLOUSES, handsomely braided, $1 50, $1 75.
COTTON CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75c.
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, tucked yokes, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' BREAKFAST SACKS, $1.
FRENCH CORSETS, best shapes, 75c.
ZEPHYR CORSET, for warm weather, $1 75.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, handsomely braided, from $4.
PIQUE WALKING COATS, INFANTS' CLOAKS, LACE CAPS, SLIPS, FLANNEL AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS, TOILET-BASKETS, &c.,
IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE, $85.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, $125.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR begs to inform her patrons and others that she has still a full assortment of most elegant shaped real Paris Corsets, both hand-made and woven, plain and embroidered. The article being almost entirely out of the market, Mrs. GAYNOR assures ladies they will not be imposed on in her establishment by selling a spurious Corset.

A perfect fit the best test, which can be guaranteed to every style of figure.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS, PADS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
in French Hair-cloth, Skeletons, &c., &c., all the latest styles, in train and demi-train.
POMPADORES AND WALKING SKIRTS.
A lot of French Embroidered Muslin Skirts at half price.
N. B.—SWISS, LAWN and LINEN SUITS, of best quality, on hand and to order at short notice.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
UMBRELLAS,
TRAVELING SATCHELS,
AND OTHER GOODS
FOR TRAVELING PURPOSES,
AT
GREAT BARGAINS,
AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
NEAR 21ST-ST.

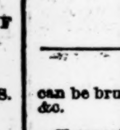
HAIR. HAIR.
SHAW PATENT HAIR
can be brushed and combed. Switches, $1. Chetlians, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 50, upward; Chetlians, $6; Curls, $1; Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25c. Depot, No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.
GENTS' SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
NEAR 21ST-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ALDERNEY heifers, three years old, good milkers. Also, fine heifer calves, all pure bred from imported stock. Apply to HARVEY MARSH, Adams Express Company's stables, New Church-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEM-WINDER watch. Address, stating lowest price, Box No. 3,299 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of
ISAAC DYCKMAN,
deceased, over
500 LOTS ON BROADWAY
and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD
and comprising toward
ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
LAST SALE OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE.
TITLE PERFECT.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.
For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 132 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE
OF 600 LOTS OF GROUND,
At Fordham, Westchester County,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
ADJOINING THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE GROUNDS AND THE LORILLARD ESTATE,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.
AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
BEING FORMERLY PART OF THE POWELL FARM.
These lots are among the most valuable in this part of Westchester County, being on the Southern Boulevard, and on Union and Crescent, Cambreleng and Lorillard avs., and West Farm road. The Viaduct Railroad, now in progress, will make this one of the most valuable properties now before the public. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS,
(Leasehold.)
On the North-west Corner of 50th-st. and 5th-av.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
On Thursday, June 8, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
They are each 28 feet 8 inches wide, and 131 feet deep.
Fifteen years of the first term are yet to run, with three renewals of 21 years each, at a 5 per cent. valuation. Subject to the usual conditions of the Columbia College leases.
Present ground rent of corner lot $720. Inside lot $650.
Further particulars of the auctioneers.

AT TARRYTOWN—AT AUCTION.
BLACKWELL & MARKS
Will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., JUNE 6, 1871, the former residence of the late E. R. Bogardus, Esq., on Beekman-av., Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of depot. The brick mansion, containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, kitchen, &c., with gas, water, &c., is situated on high ground overlooking the river. The grounds consist of about three acres, beautifully laid out in lawn with ornamental trees. Garden and orchard with choice fruit in abundance. Carriage-house and stables. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., or opposite depot, Tarrytown.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
OFFICE NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, BETWEEN 8TH AND NEW AVS., ON 105TH AND 106TH STS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—North side, 163 feet west of 8th-av., three lots, one of which has a front 36 feet.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—South side, 152 feet west of 8th-av., three lots.
The above lots are splendidly situated and will be sold on unusually liberal terms. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for a term of years.
Maps at auctioneers' office, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—The three-story first-class high-stoop extra large double DWELLING, with every modern improvement, together with the very valuable
EIGHT FULL LOTS OF LAND
fronting 100 feet on the northerly side of 60th-st., and running through to the southerly side of 61st-st., commencing only about 1,475 feet westerly from the great junction of Broadway with the Grand Boulevard, 8th-av., the Circle and the Central Park; and easterly the above property lies on the northerly side of 60th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., overlooking the Hudson; it has all the advantages of the GREAT WEST SIDE. Both streets are graded and sewered. The house and four lots can be bought separately, if desired; and in that case the four 61st-st. lots will be sold together. (See map.) Terms liberal.
WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The FIVE valuable LOTS of LAND, situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st. (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet West from 9th-av. Fine building sites; overlooking the Hudson; near Broadway, &c.
WEST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—ONE full LOT on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. and Central Park.
BROADWAY AND NAEGLE-AVENUE, NEAR ELWOOD-STREET.—TWO extra-size choice LOTS of the "Dyckman Sale," (Oct. 14, 1868.) Diagram No. 8; Lots Nos. 92 and 108.
For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT ON RICHMOND HILL, STAMFORD, CONN., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, June 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the handsome country-seat of W. A. Keeler, Esq., situated on Richmond Hill, Stamford, Conn., about three-quarters of a mile from the station, and being the south-west corner of Terrace-av. and Waterview-place. House is two-stories, French roof, and basement, (frame, filled in with brick,) built and finished in the best manner for the owner's own use, under the supervision of a first-class New-York architect; contains about fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, and gas throughout the house, water-closet and bath-room, and is in perfect order. Out-buildings consist of large gardener's lodge or cottage, fine stable and coach-house, gas-house, hennery, &c., all being very convenient, having plenty of accommodation for gardener, coachman, &c. Grounds 585.8 feet front, 460.3 feet rear, by an average depth of 481.9 feet, being about five acres, are laid out in lawn and garden, well stocked with every variety of choice fruit, and plenty of shade and ornamental trees. The views from the house are very extensive, embracing Stamford; also, Long Island Sound for many miles, and the interior country. It is proposed to widen and straighten Terrace-av. during the Summer, which will bring the place within five minutes' drive of the station.
For maps and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
WEST BERGEN LOTS, NOW PART of Jersey City, twenty minutes to New-York, fare ten cents. THURSDAY, June 8, at 2½ P. M., on ground, will be sold sixty choice building lots. Maps, tickets, &c., of Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or J. W. Sullivan, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29, New-York.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE WILL SELL on June 6, at 12 M., at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the brick dwelling house No. 535 Bedford-av., near Lafayette-av., 20x32, extension eight feet, lot 94, all improvements. Sale positive. Maps ready at No. 203 Montague-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY TEACHING IN the schools and private families in the City for several years past, and having the highest references, desires to engage in a school from 12 to 2 P. M. Address A. B. M., Box No. 132 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.
Twelve desirable lots, 200 feet west of 9th-av., in 76th-st., to close a partnership; they will be sold cheap, and lay well.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A.—WEST 55TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; new four-story Nova Scotia front dwelling, extension, &c.; price reasonable; also a list of west-side houses and dwellings on 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH AND 8TH AVS. AND BROADWAY building lots, single and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent sts., for sale by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$50,000.—LARGE PROPERTY in Greenwich-st., near Canal, 64x80, with some improvements; desirable location for a grocer, and large front; open entrance from Washington-st. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$18,000.—EASY TERMS FOR THE large elegant house, No. 190 West 10th-st. Any one wishing to buy in that vicinity should not fail to look at this house. Possession on 15th.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ON THE west side, between 72d-st. and 110th-st., a large plot of lots, or several smaller ones, with good frontages on any of the avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$2,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 95x150 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, being a two-story double house, Colonnade front; roomy stable; acre of ground; fine view of the South Bay; good fishing, bathing and gunning in season; neighborhood excellent; five minutes from station, same from bay; two hours by South-Side R.R. Apply to R. W. KENYON, Lumber-Yard, foot of North 2d-st., Williamsburg.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

FOR SALE AT BAY RIDGE, AND lying directly on the water, a first-class three-story and basement frame (filled in with brick) house, and plot of half an acre, within three minutes' walk of the landing; will be sold on very easy terms. For terms and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH, AT WESTPORT, CONN.—On New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from station, Cottage House, nine rooms, and half acre of land, with fruit in variety. Inquire of M. R. WRIGHT, on premises, or at the office of ROMAINE, RAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—A FINE LOCATION ON high ground, with plenty of shade; first-class board for families; large rooms; near depot; good stabling; stages run to the beach and cars; terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 2,586.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a handsome house with twelve rooms, stable, garden, and modern improvements.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK.—COUNTRY seat; three acres; river front; $15,000; sixteen acres unimproved. C. H. GREEN.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEATS TO LET AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—A large first-class house, all conveniences, gasometer, fruit, barns, &c. Also, a cottage house on same premises. Also, at Linden, N. J., (near Elizabeth,) a fine country-seat, large roomy house, lately remodeled; all will be let with or without farming land, and at very low rates. Also, several other low-priced houses. Inquire of AMOS CLARK, Jr., No. 9 Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J., or of D. W. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—ROOMS OR FLOORS, IN BROOKLYN, furnished or unfurnished, in private houses, with pantries, sinks, water in closets; high, healthy locality. No. 180 Floyd-st., corner of Tompkins-av. Broadway and Myrtle-av. cars.
VAN VECHTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Great Neck, Long Island; five minutes' from steam-boat landing. For terms address Box No. 1,167 Post-office.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., for two months from July 8, a large stone house, furnished, with every convenience. Address Box No. 83 Englewood Post-office.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a country-seat; large house, with out-buildings; a fine commanding view, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A BACK PARLOR, EXTENSION, second floor and kitchen, to rent, furnished, to a small family. No. 207 West 24th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 203 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $875, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 145 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY horses, sixteen hands high, seven and eight years old, and perfectly sound and kind; were bought in Northern New-York and sold in consequence of owner going to Europe. Also, a three-quarter seat road-wagon, built by Dusenbury & Van Duser; has been used six months only. Set of double and single harness, made by Lowden. Inquire at private stables, No. 150 West 31st-st., between 8 and 11 A. M.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, ONE park phaeton; holds four persons; very stylish; good as new and built by a popular City maker. Inquire at private stable, No. 226 East 36th-st., between 8 A. M. and 12 M.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA CARRIAGE, FOR one or two horses, in perfect order; made by Miner & Stevens, and but little used; cost $1,000; will be sold for $450 for want of use. Can be seen by addressing E. W., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, AIRY AND NEWLY-FURnished room, opposite the Central Park, to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife; terms $20 per week; also, single rooms. Apply at No. 3 West 60th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large well-furnished front room, suitable for two, with good board; location good, and terms moderate. No. 225 East 31st-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—A parlor and extension on first or second floors, with board for two, at $30; also a large, pleasant room, with every convenience, at $22 for two persons.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SUPERBLY furnished front alcove rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Large, cool and pleasant rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; transient boarders taken; all at moderate prices.

TWO DELIGHTFUL SUITES OF rooms, (or seperately,) with a superior table; comforts of a refined home offered; references exchanged. Apply at No. 36 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen, with or without breakfast, at No. 147 East 27th-st.; bath, gas and all conveniences.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, to permanent or transient parties; moderate rates for the Summer.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a healthy location. Address Box No. 722 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.
This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.
WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with FINE DRIVES AND BATHING; ample stabling; also, a STEAM-YACHT for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, Broadway and 21st-st.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS opens June 6. The public are invited at rates to suit the times, $2 50 per day. D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. R. PALMER,
Cornwall Landing Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT YONKERS—SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen can find a pleasant home in a private family; beautiful situation; three minutes' walk from steamboat and trains. Address NELSON, Box 1/8, Post-Office, Yonkers.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A REspectable family in Westchester County, twenty-two miles from the City, near the Mamaroneck and Harrison Depot. Inquire of ALONZO PURDY, at depot, or to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery.

TWO SELECT FAMILIES CAN FIND first-class board in large mansion at Pelham, on the Sound; high ground; no fever and ague; rooms large and airy; boating and bathing; stabling for horses. Address G. H. M., No. 48 West 36th-st.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, IN a house with modern improvements, and in the vicinity of Madison-square; private house preferred. Apply, with terms, to P. B., Box No. 5,121 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A POLICEMAN AND HIS wife, with no children, to take care of a house for the Summer months. Call or address at No. 48 East 31st-st., for three days.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., with drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, June 1, 1871, a POCKET-BOOK containing several Railroad Passes. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them with H. G. ROGERS, No. 805 5th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT!
ROSEDALE.
This drama will form the present attraction of the SUMMER SEASON, which commences MONDAY, June 5.
NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES
AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effect and an
UNEQUALLED DISTRIBUTION.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.
ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY, JUNE 5,
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.
LONDON ASSURANCE, with Mr. E. L. Davenport (for this occasion only) as Sir Harcourt, and debut of Miss Julia Gaiord as Grace. The whole Company in the cast.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6,
BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS.
MAN AND WIFE, with the original cast, including Miss Morris, Newton, Deitz, Gilbert, Mr. Davidge, Lewis, Parkes.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7,
NO NAME! for the first time on any stage.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
An engagement for a limited number of nights with the great emotional actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, June 5,
and every evening during the week, also for matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
in the beautiful drama entitled
EAST LYNNE,
supported by the popular young actor, Mr. J. A. HERNE, and a powerful company.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JULLIEN GRAND CONCERTS and FETES D'ETE Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock. 50c.
Every SUNDAY, from 5 to 11 o'clock. 25 cents.
Packages of 12 tickets for $4, to be had at all the principal music-stores, and at Terrace Garden.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.—On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, June 1	3 P. M.	Friday, June 2	6½ A. M.
Friday, 2d	3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 3d	3 P. M.	Monday, 5th	7 A. M.
Monday, 5th	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	7 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	11 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	12 M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
FOR
ALBANY AND TROY,
FROM PIER NO. 39, NORTH RIVER,
AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8:30; 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALbany and Troy, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Fare, $1 75. Connecting at above places with morning express trains for the West and North. Returning, leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 2:30, and 37th-st. at 2:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPEtent laundress, ladies', gentlemen's and family washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable reference. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper by a widow, of middle age, in a private family or party of gentlemen; either City or country; is competent in every respect; understands the management of servants and marketing. Call or address HOUSE-KEEPER, No. 142 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINtendent of a household, or in a light, genteel manufacturing business, by a lady of unexceptionable character; references given and required. Apply at No. 64 St. Marks-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, work in families, by the month; will go out of town for the Summer, and work for two or three families. Address A. BYRON, No. 2,368 4th-av., Harlem.

WANTED—A POSITION BY AN EASTERN lady as matron of an institution or housekeeper in a hotel; reference from last employer in the City. Address A. BYRON, No. 2,368 4th-av., Harlem.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by either calling or addressing No. 107 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has good reference from last employer. Call or address for two days J. W., Neilson & Guild's, harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent colored man; understands his business; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address W. C., No. 66 University-place, in harness-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, LATEly arrived in New-York, and having ten years' first-class reference from former employers, desires a situation as book-keeper, porter or salesman in a grocery, tea or provision store. Is willing to make himself generally useful in any position where honesty, industry and business habits will be found desirable. Address G. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest *Life Insurance* Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXCELLENT SITuations ready for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 1th-st., corner 6th-av. Clean, cool waiting-rooms.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO FEEDERS wanted, to feed cylinder presses, to go a short distance into the country; constant employment will be given; state wages expected, and send address to PRINTER, Post-office, Box No. 4,392.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 157 Allen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SINGer's sewing-machine. Call on HARRIS COHEN, No. 12 Hester-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; reference required. Apply at No. 24 West 41st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The manager begs to announce a
LIMITED SUMMER ENGAGEMENT
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who will appear for the first time as
JAMES HARKBELL,
the Poet Hero, of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
"THE MAN O' AIRLIE,"
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS, and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.

The play will be produced for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
on MONDAY, JUNE 5, and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
With new and appropriate scenery by WITHAM and LEWIS, Dresses by JOYCE, Properties by DEUEL and assistants, &c., &c.

The London *Sunday Times* said: "Some parts of this representation stirred the audience to its very depth."

The London *Morning Post* said: "The character is a combination of Robert Burns, the Man of Ross, and Rip Van Winkle, with a dash of a female Ophelia."

The London *Sun* said: "It was a general triumph of art, which called forth a perfect hurricane of applause."

The London *Era* said: "The power and pathos of the characters continually excited the warmest applause, and throughout kept the sympathies of the audience fully enlisted."

The London *Glow-worm* said: "'The Man o' Airlie' is far the most important treat of the theatrical season of the present year."

The London *Morning Star* said: "'The Man o' Airlie' completely took us by surprise. James Harebell, the poet hero of the play, reminded us, in the fourth act, of Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. Can we give much higher praise than that?"

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.
400 MILES IN FIVE DAYS.
112 MILES INSIDE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
For the Citizens' Purse,
By Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
AT THE EMPIRE CITY RINK,
JUNE 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1871.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
EACH AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BY THE
EMPIRE RINK FULL MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE REHEARSAL OF MUSIC FOR opening of Grand Lodge F. and A. M. will take place at Apollo Hall on TUESDAY at 1 P. M. Members of Lodge choirs willing to assist will please be present punctually. WM. F. SHERWIN,
M. St. Cecile, No. 568, F. and A. M.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING.
$15,000 PREMIUMS.
FIRST DAY.
TUESDAY, June 6.—Purse No. 1, for three-minute horses; fifteen entries. Purse No. 2, for 2.26 horses; nine entries.
SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, June 7.—Purse No. 4, for 2.29 horses; nine entries. Purse No. 5, for 2.34 horses; eleven entries.
THIRD DAY.
THURSDAY, June 8.—Purse No. 6, free for all; four entries. Purse No. 7, for 2.40 horses; fourteen entries.
FOURTH DAY.
FRIDAY, June 9.—Purse No. 8, for double teams; three entries. Purse No. 9, for 2.31 horses; sixteen entries.
Races commence each day at 3 o'clock.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR-GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING.
Levy, the celebrated cornet soloist, will perform every day, assisted by Col. Fisk's famous Ninth Regiment Band. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Members are notified that they must exhibit their badges at the Club entrance on race days. To avoid disappointment, badges should be obtained before the races, at the office of the Club, Madison-av. and 27th-st. By order of the Executive Committee,
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 15, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Europa	Sat., June 10	Britannia	Wed., June 7
India	Sat., June 17	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 31	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Siberia, Tuesday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris...$145, gold.
Return Tickets...$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets...$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

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THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Interesting History of the Old and Modern Systems.

The Police of the Olden Time—Ancient Charleys and Leather-Heads—The Uniformed Police Departments.

To the City of New-York belongs the honor of having originated the system of uniformed Police on the American Continent, though the growth of the system, as it at present exists, did not arrive at perfection without considerable opposition from the public. The progress of police functions in this City affords an interesting study, as it illustrates the civic history of New-York, and exhibits a record of singular and quaint events during the past two hundred years.

THE ORIGINAL POLICEMAN.

Under Dutch rule the burghers of New-Amsterdam had but little need for appointed guardians of the peace. The settlement was governed by the Burgomasters and Schepens, a body similar to our Aldermen. The Police of the City at that time consisted of a single individual, called the Schout. It was his duty to perambulate the City, and notice all infractions of the laws and police regulations. In fact, he was the original policeman on this Continent. Whenever any violation of the law came within his cognizance the Schout presented a formal complaint to the Burgomasters, and demanded punishment, usually specifying the method to be most proper. These penalties consisted mainly of fines of from two to five hundred guilders, though whippings and close imprisonments were also liberally bestowed upon incorrigible offenders.

The Schout not only repressed disturbances in the streets and interfered in private quarrels to prevent bloodshed, but he would arrest delinquent or tardy bridegrooms, and also took a vigorous part in many domestic matters, now wholly out of Police jurisdiction. In cases of suicide he could claim forfeiture of the property, and order that the body be dragged on a hurdle to unconsecrated burial. He could also resort to torture in extreme occasions to obtain evidence. The magistrates had, however, power to mitigate the punishments fixed by the law, and they were usually lenient in their administration, though banishment appears to have been a favorite method with them to rid the community of those who could not be tamed with wholesome correction. In the year 1648 when PETRUS STUYVESANT was Governor of the Province, nearly one-fourth of the houses in the City were devoted to the evil practice of tippling, much to the discredit of the place and the social ruin of the inhabitants. To check this evil severe laws were enacted, and the Police force was increased by the appointment of additional Schouts. There was also a new officer created, called the High Constable, a personage similar in power to our Sheriffs. The Schouts had charge of the criminal processes, while the civil business was attended to by Marshals, under the control of the High Constable.

THE ENGLISH WATCH.

When the Island of Manhattan came into British possession, in the year 1665, an influx of thieves and rascals, who came in the train of the troops, introduced into the "Neue City of Yorke" an element of society that proved anything but an advantage to the colony. The Schouts and constables disappeared with the Dutch flag, and we find in the records an evidence of the new change, for in the year 1676 it was ordered that the watch be set every night at 8 o'clock, immediately after the ringing of the town-bell. The City gates were locked before 9 o'clock by the Constable or Deputy, and each division of the watch was governed by a Sergeant. If any citizen absented himself from the City over night without permission, he was fined ten guilders, and a fine of two guilders was imposed in cases of intoxication, the penalty being doubled if the offender was in any way abusive or disorderly. The watchmen were forbidden to gamble or drink while on duty, and absence from post was punished by a fine of twenty guilders and three days' imprisonment. Each member of the watch was armed with a sword and half-pike, the latter weapon being a long club tipped with a spear-point. The code reduced the tippling-houses to the reasonable number of eight, and the City must have been admirably policed for some years after.

ANCIENT CHARLEYS.

As time passed on the condition of the City watch deteriorated, until it was composed exclusively of old men, known by the generic term of "Ancient Charleys," who in many characteristics resembled the London watchmen of that day, and were, like them, the common butt of idle apprentices and the young gallants, who contrived to raise many a row by their wild and mischievous pranks.

These antiquated watchmen were wont to patrol the unpaved streets with horn lanterns and huge wooden rattles, and, while they gave out the hour of the night, accompanied the announcement with the comforting assurance that all was well in the town. If a thief was detected, the town was usually raised by the clamor of the watchmen's rattles, and the confusion was so great that the fugitive found little difficulty in escaping arrest.

The laws in those days were peculiar. In 1731 no negro or Indian slave, above fourteen years, was permitted to appear in the streets an hour after sunset, unless they carried a lighted lantern or were in company with a white person, so great was the dread of a servile insurrection. A few years after this date a new pillory for the town was erected, between the jail, now known as the Register's Office, and the workhouse, which stood on the site of the present City Hall. There was also a large wooden cage put up behind the pillory, in which were confined disorderly boys who publicly broke the Sabbath, an institution that would be sorely overcrowded if in operation in these degenerate days.

During the Revolutionary War there appears to have been no regularly organized watch, for we find that after the great fire in 1776, Gen. ROBERTSON, commanding the English troops in possession of the City, issued an order that the citizens of the several wards should furnish each night from ten to fifteen men, for the "purpose of preventing the rebels destroying any other portion of the town," thus calling to the mind of the modern reader the hotel burning plots of later days. This watch seems to have been kept up until the evacuation of the City, in 1783, by the British troops under Gen. SIR GEORGE CLINTON.

THE LEATHER-HEADS.

After the revolution the free citizens performed night patrol duty, in rotation, with much pride. They kept roysterers in check, hurried home truant servants, marched tipplers to the lockup, and kept the streets in excellent order. But in time the duty became tiresome, so a new body of night watchmen was established, who subsequently became popularly known as "Leather-heads." The members of the watch were either carmen or mechanics, anxious to add to their weekly earnings by such service. They performed patrol duty on alternate nights, and received a small stipend for each five hours' tour. The men wore no uniform, except the uncouth leathern helmet that suggested their nick-name, and were armed with clubs, which they used with rare good-will whenever opportunity offered. The system became abused, however, owing to the tenacity of the older members in holding offices, and the Leather-heads became at length as useless as their predecessors, the Charleys, and, like them, were teased by the street-loungers, who, however, had not arrived at that high degree of perfection in rowdyism achieved by the class of the present day. This is, in brief, the history of the old-time Police of New-York. We now come to the improved systems of more modern days.

THE MARSHALS AND CONSTABLES.

The Leather-heads remained undisturbed in their possession of the streets at night until the year 1840, when a new movement was commenced. The day duty was at that time performed by a force of one hundred Marshals, appointed by the Mayor, and each ward in the City annually elected two Constables to attend to the civil business, under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The Marshals were attached to the Mayor's Office and the Police Courts, the latter being held at the corner of Third-street and the Bowery, and in the Tombs, then quite a new institution, having been erected on piles driven through the rubbish used to fill up the old Collect Pond. No regular pay was given these Marshals, their remuneration being found in a graduated scale of fees. Twenty-five cents was paid out of the list of fines, for the capture of every drunkard found reeling in the streets; serving a warrant of arrest was considered worth thirty cents, with similar charges for other services.

The Judges of the Common Pleas and the Aldermen, the latter celebrated for their tea drinking and suppers, were wont to sit together as the County Court and appointed the Police Justices, having the power to impeach and remove them for cause, though efforts were even then being made to add the positions to the list of elective offices. In 1842 the fee system for Marshals was broken up, and the Magistrates authorized to pay these officers by the hour. About the same time the first corps of detectives was organized, under the supervision of Judge MATSELL, who subsequently became head of the regular Police force.

BEGINNING THE UNIFORM MOVEMENT.

The first decided effort made to abolish the night watch and establish a Police Department occurred in the year 1844 when Mayor HARPER came into office. The movement was successfully carried out by the Know-nothing Party, which, by a strange anachronism, selected the London system as it then existed as their model, even adopting the style of uniform. The consequence was that the citizens received the force with positive disfavor, and the "M. P.'s," as they were called from wearing those letters embroidered on their coat-collars, were constantly reviled and even maltreated by the people.

So great was the aversion manifested for the new police that they were unable to preserve the peace. When the old Bowery Theatre was destroyed by fire in 1845, the force on the ground were threatened by the mob, and were only saved from maltreatment by the opportune appearance of Judge MATSELL and his Marshals, who were permitted by the people to assume control and preserve order. This event led to the disbandment of the force, and the old Leather-heads again rejoiced in their undisputed control of the streets at night.

The Police Act of 1844 was, however, the entering wedge, and was the pioneer of many important changes, as the law conferred upon the Captains in the several Wards the power to act as Street Inspectors, Dock-masters, Health and Fire Wardens, Inspectors of hacks, cabs, carts, stages, and public porters, besides many other duties hitherto performed by officials specially appointed.

The M. P.'s having been disbanded to appease popular clamor, the State Legislature passed a second act in 1846 to amend the old law. The new act not only abolished the old leather-headed Watch Department, but also the Marshals, Street Inspectors, Health Wardens, Fire Wardens, Dock-masters, Day Police officers, Sunday officers, Inspectors of pawnbrokers and junk shops and the election poll officers, all of which duties were centred in the new Department. The members of the Police Department were to do both night and day patrol duty, and numbered 900 men, officered in due form. Each Ward of the City was a patrol district, and suitable station-houses were provided by the corporation. The ward patrol consisted of one Captain, a First and Second Assistant Captain, two or more Sergeants, and about forty patrolmen. Besides enforcing the rules and regulations and city ordinances, guarding the city and protecting the polls at elections, the Policemen were required to report all suspicious persons, receiving, junk and second-hand shops, gaming-houses, and all places where idlers, tipplers, gamblers and other bad characters congregated. They cautioned pedestrians against going into such places, and against pick-pockets, watch-stuffers, pocket-book droppers, and mock auctioneers, and directed strangers the nearest and safest way to their places of destination, and, when necessary, accompanied them.

THE "STAR" POLICE.

There was no uniform adopted at that time, the members being only distinguished by a brass eight-pointed star, which was to be worn on the breast, but as they were at liberty to conceal these emblems at will, the result was considerable evasion of duty. Mr. GEO. W. MATSELL was the first Chief of Police appointed under this law, and experienced great difficulty in governing his command of over 1,000 men, for the simple reason, that being appointed for duty in their own wards and without uniform, the patrol duty was very slovenly performed. Naturally fond of police-work, Mr. MATSELL labored hard, and finally succeeded in introducing a permanently uniformed Police, which has served as the model for all of the police bureaus now existing throughout the Union. The compensation of the Police at that time was very low. The Chief received $1,600 per annum, special justices $1,500, Captains $700, Assistant Captains $600, Sergeants and patrolmen $500.

In 1848 the City was divided into six Judicial districts, with a Police Court in each, the Magistrates being for the first time elected in their respective districts. In 1849 the term of office for policemen was made to correspond with that of Mayor, each new incumbent having a new department to organize. The Police were given power to examine pawn-shops in search of stolen property, which wholesome ordinance is in full force at the present time. About the same time the Board of Ten Governors, now known as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, was established to take charge of the prisons, reformatory and charitable institutions belonging to the county. This Board has proved a great benefit to the City, and performs most beneficent work in its aid to the Police and Magistrates.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In his efforts to place the Police in uniform Mr. MATSELL met an unexpected aid in the appearance of a select body of watchmen for the Crystal Palace, opened for the first time in the Spring of 1853. These men wore a light blue tunic and a small leathern helmet, and were deemed quite a novelty at the time, and conducted themselves so well as to win the respect of visitors. In the same year a Police Commission was appointed, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, who constituted a Board to try delinquents, and the Chief of Police made a semi-annual report to them of the progress of the Department. The Police act was further amended by making the Chief the Superintendent of cabs, hackney-coaches, stages, carts, accommodation coaches or omnibuses, and their drivers, as well as hand-cartmen, public porters, venders of charcoal, firewood, hard coals and vegetables. Boats and boatmen and all pawn and intelligence offices also came under supervision, thus greatly adding to the efficiency and labors of the Department.

The ease with which policemen could leave post by pocketing their stars, rendered it difficult for the Captains to enforce discipline, and the fact gave a new impulse to the movement for a regulation dress. The citizens, however, influenced by the patrolmen, held indignation meetings in the same narrow spirit manifested by the old watchmen in their resistance to annihilation, and the members of the force objected to wearing a uniform as distasteful to Americans, styling it a livery. Despite these obstacles, however, the authorities persevered, and as the Chief and several of his Captains appeared in uniform, the law went into full effect before the close of 1853, and has so remained ever since.

THE MUNICIPALS.

The dress difficulty having been arranged, Mr. MATSELL introduced several important changes in the working system, the leading one being the formation of a reserve corps, selected from those policemen who had specially distinguished themselves in the performance of duty. Vigilance on post, courageous arrest of burglars and desperate thieves, the saving of human life in the docks, special deeds of bravery, the display of detective acumen and constant attention to duty, formed the claims of successful applicants, and the result was a great improvement in the *esprit du corps* of the men, for nearly all the promotions in the Department were secured by the reserve corps. Many of these men have since risen to high rank in the succeeding Departments or in our civic Government. The Municipal Police, as it was then termed, became demoralized in 1855 by the ill-advised introduction of a host of small politicians, who were tempted by the increased rate of pay. The municipal force was then 1,200, but as promotion was no longer the reward of merit, the Department became almost worthless, and was abolished in 1857 for a Metropolitan system.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The new Department was established upon a gigantic scale, for the Metropolitan act provided for the appointment of an independent, non-partizan Board of Commissioners, who were authorized to appoint 2,600 policemen, and were given control of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond and a portion of Westchester, thus including in their jurisdiction a large area of territory. The Governor appointed Messrs. JAMES BOWEN, JOHN G. BERGEN and THOMAS C. ACTON as the Board of Commissioners, and they proceeded vigorously in the organization of the new Department. In this effort the Board found itself bitterly opposed by Mayor WOOD, who sought to test the constitutionality of the law by open and armed resistance. Nearly one hundred of the old force resigned, and accepted office under the Metropolitan Commission, among them being Capts. DANIEL CARPENTER and GEO. W. DILKS. With this nucleus of a command the Board organized, and demanded possession of all property belonging to the old Department. As the Mayor refused to acquiesce, a warrant for his arrest was issued by Recorder SMITH. This was met by armed resistance, and the startling spectacle was presented of the Chief Magistrate of the principal City in the Union being arrayed in defiant opposition to the execution of the laws. The City Hall fairly swarmed with policemen, armed with clubs and revolvers, and the citizens were naturally alarmed at the prospect. The attempt to serve the warrant by Capts. CARPENTER and DILKS, with a posse of Metropolitans, was the signal for a desperate battle between the two forces, and the Municipals by sheer weight of numbers beat back their opponents, covered with blood and wounds, one man subsequently dying from the effects of the encounter. The interposition of the Seventh Regiment, then on its way to visit Boston, put an end to the riot, and the law Courts subsequently indorsed the new Department.

The members of the old force then eagerly sought for positions on the new one, but only the best were selected. Mr. MATSELL permanently retired from police duty, after an experience of nearly eighteen years. The new law created the office of Superintendent, with Deputy Superintendents in New-York and Brooklyn. Capt. CARPENTER became the Deputy in New-York, and Capt. FOLK in Brooklyn. Mr. CARPENTER was a most efficient officer, and continued as second in command up to the time of his death, in 1866. He was a sterling man in every way, and did much to improve the Department, displaying great executive ability and rare courage in the discharge of perilous duty, especially during the draft riots of 1863, when he, on two or three occasions, successfully led a battalion of Police against immense mobs of infuriated and intoxicated rioters. The first Superintendent was Ex-Recorder FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, who remained in office only a few months, being succeeded by Mr. AMOS B. PILLSBURY, who in turn soon gave way to JOHN A. KENNEDY. This latter gentleman had already held several important executive offices, and possessing great force of character and undeniable executive ability, he soon succeeded in establishing a high degree of discipline, continuing in office until 1870, when a change of Departments called for his retirement.

POWERS OF THE POLICE.

The Metropolitan system greatly enlarged the sphere of usefulness for the Police Department. The Commissioners were invested with the powers previously conferred on the Mayors of the respective cities and towns within the district, in relation to the calling upon the military to aid in suppressing riots and insurrections—a power that was of incalculable benefit during the rebellion. It was the duty of the members of the force, at all times of the day or night, to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots and insurrections, protect the rights of persons and of property, guard the public health, preserve order at every public and primary election, remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads places and highways; repress and restrain disorderly houses, and houses of ill-fame; to arrest all street beggars and mendicants, to provide a proper police attendance at every fire, in order that thereby the firemen, fire-engines and property exposed might be suitably assisted or protected; assist, advise and protect emigrants, strangers and travelers in public streets, or at steam-boat and ship landings, or railway stations; enforce every law relating to the suppression and punishment of crime, or to the observance of Sunday, or regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, emigrations, elections, gambling, intemperance, lotteries, lottery policies, vagrants or disorderly persons, and the public health, as well as all ordinances applicable to police, health or criminal procedure within the district.

In 1866 the office of Deputy Superintendent was abolished, and a Board of Inspectors appointed instead, consisting of Messrs. CARPENTER, DILKS, FOLK and LEONARD, all experienced and talented officers. They had the inspection of the Department and the control of considerable executive business, especially Inspectors CARPENTER and FOLK, who continued to transact the routine office business as when Deputy Superintendents. The pay of the force was increased as follows: Superintendent, $5,000 per annum; Inspectors, $2,000; Surgeons, $1,500; Captains, $1,200; Sergeants, $900, and Patrolmen, $800. A further increase of twenty-five per cent. was subsequently made in view of war prices, and before the Department was legislated out of existence an addition of twenty per cent. was added. The Central Park Police, Harbor Police, Broadway Squad and the City Hall Police were improvements made necessary by the progress of events, and the establishment of a Sanitary Company to report all nuisances, inspect steam-boilers on land and water, and the meats in the markets, added to the efficiency of the force.

THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM REVIVED.

The exercise of police power, under the Metropolitan system, proved a wholesome check on the criminal classes of the City, and for several years the thieves and ruffians of the Metropolis were held in wholesome fear of the law and its probable penalties. But as time passed on the dominant party in power sought to gain control of the Department, and finally succeeded in the Spring of 1870. By an amendment to the Police act the Metropolitan District was broken up, and each county except Westchester was given control of its own Police. A new department, under the name of Municipal Police, was authorized for New-York City; the Excise law was greatly modified, and removed from the jurisdiction of the Police Board, and the Mayor received back the ancient rights of his office. So far as the Police force was concerned the change was merely a nominal one. Mr. KENNEDY resigned to assume a lucrative private position, a few of the older Captains were retired on pension, but beyond that no decided change, except, perhaps, in the politics of ambitious members, was perceptible. The new Superintendent was found in the person of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, an old member of the Sixth Ward Police and one of MATSELL's Reserve Corps. He entered upon the duties of his responsible office with enthusiasm and earnestness. Possessing rare experience as a Police officer and great ability as a detective, Mr. JOURDAN brought to the Superintendent's chair an anxious desire to improve the *morale* of the force, and he introduced many innovations that promised to be successful. Mr. JOURDAN, however, lacked that equable temperament that could brook delay or apparent censure. Nervous to a degree, he endeavored to master the details of every case coming to the cognizance of his subordinates, the result being that his mental and physical strength was overtasked. The occurrence of the Orange riot soon after his appointment, and the commission of the dreadful and mysterious Nathan murder caused him to make extra exertions, but his system broke down under the strain, affording new scope for an old complaint, which finally carried him to the grave, after a brief illness. Mr. JOURDAN died regretted by the community as a faithful servant who had sacrificed himself in the performance of duty. His many friends mourned him as one not easily replaced in their affections, and the Department suffered a great loss. Death had previously removed Inspectors CARPENTER and LEONARD, besides other prominent officers of rare merit; but the absence of JOURDAN from his chair was the more severely felt because his plans had not been fully matured.

The successor to Mr. JOURDAN was readily found by the Board in the person of Capt. JAMES J. KELSO, Chief of the Detective force, and a warm personal friend of the late incumbent. Mr. KELSO assumed the chief command of the Department in a modest and unpretending manner, thereby earning many friends. He organized the force in his office so that the details of each branch were in the hands of a competent official, thus enabling him to maintain a strict supervision over the force without unnecessary labor. Cordial in his manner, and affable with subordinates, Mr. KELSO at once sprung into popularity with his men, who, though they recognize in him a strict disciplinarian, know that faithful performance of duty will meet with prompt approval. The present condition of the force is very fair, despite the influence of politics, now sensibly felt, and many improvements are in progress.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

The Department, as at present constituted, consists of a superintendent, 3 inspectors, (Messrs. GEO. W. DILKS, GEORGE W. WALLING and JAMES JAMESON,) a drill inspector, 34 captains in charge of precincts, 131 sergeants, 66 roundsmen, 1,828 patrolmen, and 73 doormen, an aggregate of 2,236. There are also a large number of clerks employed in the Central Office. The Force is divided into thirty-two precincts, four court squads, a head-quarter detective squad, and a sanitary company. Seventeen patrolmen are on detailed service in banks, hotels, stores and theatres, whose services are paid for by those deriving benefit therefrom.

Twenty-nine of the precincts are in possession of the streets, edifices and property located in their respective divisions. Each Captain has four sergeants, two doormen, two roundsmen and about sixty patrolmen under his command. There are also one or two men on detective service who are usually sharp and vigilant officers, who seldom, if ever, appear in uniform. The patrol force of a precinct is equally divided into platoons, each of which is governed by two sergeants and a roundsman. At present patrol duty is performed in tours of six hours each, from 6 to 12 and from 12 to 6, night and day. There is a sufficient surplus sustained to afford each man one night "off" in every three. At all other times an officer is expected to be within call for instant service, the rule only being relaxed on special occasions. The Twenty-fourth Precinct is the Harbor Police, consisting of one Captain, two sergeants and twenty-three patrolmen, who are located on a steam-boat and perform patrol duty in small boats in the night time, along the river fronts, and afford all necessary aid to vessels in the harbor. They keep a bright lookout for river pirates, protect officers against mutinous crews, and, with the powerful pump-engines on board their boat, take an active part in extinguishing fires on vessels or the piers of the City. The Twenty-sixth Precinct is known as the City Hall Police, and perform a variety of important services. They are in charge of the piers in the day time, superintend the arrival and departure of passengers on the different steam-boat and railroad routes, look after emigrants and bewildered strangers, inspect all trucks, hacks, omnibusses, cars, carts, wagons, and other vehicles requiring a license, and superintend the arrival and departure of vehicles at places of amusement and dancing halls. This force also performs all the Police work coming into the Mayor's Office, and, besides running down confidence men and other small swindlers who infest the City, succeed in recovering an immense amount of property for strangers who are constantly falling into the clutches of these harpies. There is also an ordinance squad attached to the precinct, who serve all the notices requiring the removal of obstructions in the streets, alterations in unsafe buildings, and in all cases where the Corporation ordinances are violated or neglected.

The Twenty-fifth Precinct is best known as the Broadway Squad. Originally a force of twenty men under a Sergeant, this squad has proved so useful in regulating traffic in Broadway and at other points where the different leading streams of vehicles cross each other, that it has gradually grown into a separate and complete division of the Department, under the control of a Captain. The men are only on duty in the daytime, in two five-hour tours. They are selected for their height—none less than six feet being accepted—and for general good conduct. Stationed at convenient intervals along Broadway, from Thirtieth-street down to the Battery, these men are constantly crossing and recrossing the thoroughfare, escorting timid women, children or invalids, who otherwise would run great risk from the great throngs of vehicles. If a jam occurs, the patrolman nearest the scene at once plunges into the crowd, and by a series of shrill whistles and gruff commands soon succeeds in restoring order and allowing travel to proceed undisturbed. Several of the squad are located in the Bowery and at other points where pedestrians find it difficult to pass. As a precautionary measure this squad is of incalculable benefit.

DUTIES AND DANGERS OF THE POLICE.

The *personnel* of the force is an excellent one, though there are of course some decided exceptions, as in all large bodies of men. The average Police officer may be divided into two classes, the honest and untiring patrolman, constantly on post when duty calls, alert in performing his rounds, and courageous when confronted by sudden peril or danger, and the one who shirks his duty and skulks at every opportunity. To walk the deserted streets of a great City at the dead hour of the night, requires more courage than the policeman usually gets credit for. He must keep a sharp lookout for suspicious persons, test the fastenings of every door on his route, listen for unusual noises in the houses, alleys or yards, be ready to detect fires at the earliest possible moment, and render assistance on occasions where the lives or persons of individuals are in peril.

The lazy or inefficient policeman is a most deplorable fellow. He is always grumbling, now at one thing, now at another. Nothing suits him. If it rains, he is out of temper because he cannot find convenient shelters under awnings. Should it be a fine night, he is dissatisfied because there are so many people out. In warm weather he is too hot to do duty, and in Winter he finds it too cold. You always hear that his Captain or the Sergeants are hard upon him, and object to his loitering on post or unaccountably disappearing occasionally when in the vicinity of a dram-shop. Averse to honest labor of any kind, the lazy policeman endeavors to cheat his superiors in evading his duties, and invariably finds himself detected and dismissed. From that time forth he predicts the speedy downfall of the system, and secretly wonders how so many men continue to remain in service so long.

The besetting temptations of policemen are found in the abundant liquor-saloons in the City, the proprietors of which are constantly giving the patrolmen on post an occasional dram. The habit grows upon the men, and many dismissals are made every year for this offense alone. As a class, the Police are singularly honest, and the exceptions are so rare as to be generally noted when discovered. The discipline of the Department is usually rigidly enforced, and at present it would appear that Superintendent KELSO seems determined to keep the *morale* of the force up to the highest standard. G. F. W.

The German Singers' Fest Festival.

At a meeting of the Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, yesterday, Dr. HEIDENFELDT presiding, a communication from the Philharmonic Society was received, tendering the Committee the use of its desks, instruments and musical notes during the Saengerfest. The Convention to be held at the close of the Saengerfest, will assemble at the Arion Club-house. The following organizations are to participate in the picnic at Jones' Wood: the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fifty-fifth and Ninety-ninth Regiments, Capt. KLEIN's Independent Cavalry Squadron, the First and Third Cavalry Regiments, the batteries of Capts. REIMS, HENBER and SCHILLING, the New-York Schuetzen Corps, the New-York Schuetzen Battalion, the Independent New-York Schuetzen Corps, the Turnverein, and the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund. The Music Committee selected the following soloists for the Fest Concert: Mlle. KREBS, Mme. LICHTMAY, Mme. ROTTER, and Messrs. CANDIDUS, STEINS and VIERLING.

The Seal Lock for Bonded Warehouses—Letter from Secretary Boutwell.

The following is the text of the communication received from the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. A. B. MILLER, Chairman of the United States Bonded Warehouse Proprietors of the Port of New-York, in regard to the use of the "American Seal Lock:"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1871.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 24th inst., inclosing a communication from the Warehouse Superintendent at the Port of New-York, and to the protest of Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses, presented by you, against the order of the Department requiring payment by them for the lock and seals intended for use on such warehouses, I have to inform you that upon a reconsideration of the matter the Department has decided to furnish locks for Customs bonded warehouses as heretofore until otherwise ordered, and not to require the use of the seals. Instructions to this effect have been transmitted to the Collector of Customs.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅜ for money and 91⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅜; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse—Rentes are quoted at 58f. 10c.

LONDON, June 3—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅜ for money, and 91⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 89.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—1½ P. M.—COTTON (unofficial)—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. ₩ cwt.; Cheese, 62s. ₩ cwt., for the best grades of American Fine; Bacon, 37s. 7d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; the sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans at 8 3-16d.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅛@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, June 3—Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38s. 6d.@39s.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.*—Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, Judge Frederick Loew and Mrs. Loew, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. A. B. Darling, Hon. F. E. Woodbridge and Mrs. Woodbridge, Miss Woodbridge and E. D. Woodbridge, Walter Montgomery, Hon. I. S. Diehl and Mrs. Diehl, Col. Rockafeller, Prof. Barber and Mrs. Barber, Prof. F. W. Fisk, Dr. Philip Schaff, Rev. Henry Dutcher, Rev. B. D. Marshall, Rev. Wm. Yates, Rev. S. R. Gardner, Rev. W. V. Tudor, Rev. J. J. McIlyar, Dr. Milligan, Dr. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson, Rev. Wm. H. Clowry, Rev. John Brann, Rev. John A. Kinsella, Rev. John Larkin, Judge John Heath, Judge James A. Scholes, Mr. J. S. Case, Mrs. Case and 2 daughters, Mr. E. A. Manice, Mrs. Manice, 2 children and 2 servants, Dr. R. A. Goodenough, Mrs. Goodenough, Capt. J. Wall Wilson, U. S. R. M., and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Henry Arnoux and Mrs. Arnoux, Dr. Walter Carey and son, Miss Love, Miss Evistiphive, Miss Nellie Kent, Mr. B. Rumsey, Rev. H. S. Blake, Miss Jenny Bull, Maj. E. H. Kent & Mrs. Kent, Miss Saide Hutchinson, Mrs. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, S. P. Hammond, Miss Hammond and Master Hammond, Mrs. M. George, O. A. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, P. B. How, John Henderson, F. Atterbury, F. W. Stimson, Miss M. Scott, F. J. Butts, Hon. H. W. Barney, M. C., S. G. T. Morsell, James G. Bowen, J. C. W. Bailey, C. S. P. Boyce, J. J. Sprenger, J. J. Fisher, D. A. Cook, T. J. Clepper, Edward Coates, J. C. Hutchins, W. S. McGee, M. Riely, W. H. Thompson, Jos. F. Graham, Augustus Haim, Mrs. T. J. Cummings, B. T. Whitney, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney, J. Freeman Silke, Mrs. Silke and 2 children, J. H. Studwell, Mrs. Studwell and Miss Studwell, E. M. Jenkins, R. H. Taylor, Thos. Palmer, Wm. Hasson, J. M. Cunning, C. H. Sheppard, Henry Church, Dr. Thos. L. Neish, W. A. Short, W. K. Slack, Wm. Hamilton, Dr. J. L. Acomb, H. D. Reymer, A. M. Rambo, Jacob Ritter, O. Gray, A. Godfrey, James Dixon, Homer Laughlin, Wm. Peak, C. L. Goodwin, Andrew Thompson, Samuel C. Pullman, C. G. Clark, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mrs. Marini and infant, Mrs. Dickinson, C. F. Dunderdale, Mrs. Dunderdale, nurse and two infants, J. N. Osborne, Silas M. Giddings, Mrs. Rodney Fisher, Mrs. Ann Dolan, E. H. Jones, James E. Young, R. W. How and Mrs. How, C. M. Schott and Miss Lizzie Schott, Miss Hattie Langdon, C. T. Shellon and son Willis, Edward Eldrett, Mrs. H. S. Wells and child, Mrs. Finn, Mrs. Singleterry, George Sheppard, Z. B. Sterns and Mrs. Sterns, Mrs. Ellen M. Ward, Mrs. Adela M. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary L. Stuart, Miss Clark, Mrs. E. M. Block and child, E. M. Block, I. H. Stedwell and Mrs. Stedwell, Peter H. Morris, J. B. Hixon, Jos. Lea, D. N. Lathrope, Mrs. Lathrope and child, Louis W. Viollier, Mrs. Viollier and child, Mrs. L. Drake and Miss Drake, Mrs. R. Warren and Miss J. Warren, Chas. W. Parker, Wm. H. Devore, Mrs. E. A. Levy and infant, Mrs. H. Mode, Master I. Mode, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, C. P. Sheffield, C. B. Vaughan, Wm. Marks, L. D. Newell and Mrs. Newell, John Littlewood, C. F. Roper, John Coleman, Jr., C. S. Lord, Mrs. Lord and child, Alex. G. Chalmers, Henry Kessler, Robert Hasken, C. F. Chidsey and Mrs. Chidsey, W. N. Dickinson, Henry W. Scott, W. A. List, Mrs. Ayres, D. R. Murchison, James Brown, Charles Recur, F. Berly, Clifford Middleton, Louis Hass, J. N. Hatch, N. Bristein, Mark A. Levy, Miss Rosa Burt, Miss Libbie Salloway, M. Burt and Mrs. Burt, S. P. Hammond and Master Hammond, Mrs. Hammond and Miss Hammond, J. Levy and son, Henry Muirhead, Mrs. C. H. Muirhead and maid, Noble Butler, John L. Connwall, Wm. Sharman, H. S. Ward, J. O. Barnes, John Fitzgerald and daughter, W. G. Beatty, George W. Goff, Peter H. Morris, Mrs. F. Carleton and three children, Rev. C. C. Foote and Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. Sineechie, R. J. Bennel, Frank W. Hamlin.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.*—H. D. Law, W. Edwin, J. J. McClosky, J. S. Crotty, R. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Patman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dutz, Mrs. Geo. Hall, Miss E. Nicol, Mrs. C. P. Lisson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cummings, W. Wetzler, Mrs. R. Hayes, Mr. C. Nobel, Mr. W. Waterall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beckett and child, Mrs. McGinn and infant, Miss S. McGinn, Miss C. McGinn, Mr. and Mrs. Connolly, Miss E. S. Watson, Mrs. Watson, F. Squires, Mr. Beldin, L. Wetsler, Mrs. G. Scofield, Miss Habben, Miss Benson, Miss C. Habben, Master Benson, Miss A. Gifford, Miss A. Fawson, Miss E. Norman, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Jones, Judge Jones, Mrs. Jones, P. Smith, R. Leaycroft, Prof. and Mrs. Risley, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hockenhall, Mrs. A. Hockenhall, Miss J. Hockenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Master Gifford, Master H. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Miss Blunt, T. Young, W. H. King, J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Rev. C. H. Dearoche, Mr. Noise, Master Noise, R. Browley, Mr. Vance, Miss A. Page, Miss B. Smythe, Miss L. Thompson, Judge Dowling, A. Wetsler, W. Keene, H. Parker, Mrs. H. Parker, J. Panoll, Mr. Vanderpool, Miss S. Murdock, Miss C. Marshall, M. Canning, Mrs. M. Canning, Mr. Henderson.

JUNE 3—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Olivia Bell, Isaac Bell, Jr., Master Eddie Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hermel La Grange, Mr. Labrot, Mr. and Mrs. Paturel and infant, Mr. Jerusalemy, Mrs. Violet and son, 3 Misses Violet, Miss Cromwell, Mr. Chapron, Gilbert Coddington, Leon Lequien, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. de la Roche, Mr. Girod, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Carreno, Dr. C. E. B. Sequard, Mr. Sequard, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Avegne, P. C. de Yqual, Jean James, V. Mecas, F. Gueydam, J. B. Camora, Gardaretu Freytet, Mrs. E. de Angell, Baron and Baroness Peraldi, Miss E. Ray, Mrs. Lucie Golembrowski, Mrs. de Poilly, J. H. Alexandre, Mr. Albadeus and son, Mrs. Coppin, Louis Chaplain, Chas. Lacoume, Alex. Huguet, Mr. Lacousse, L. Lafon, Henry Murbach, Mr. Lavigne, Mrs. Guignon, Mrs. Barchi, H. Debeché, G. Campo, Mr. Guignon, Mr. Barchi, Jose Moria Moya, Juan Vilella and Son, J. Aussel, Mr. and Mrs. U. Vorbe and 2 children, Paulino Gemignani, Mr. Koch, Mr. De Poilly, Ed. Dreux, Juan Vega, Mrs. Lavigne, Miss Hendrickson, Mrs. Duparque, M. G. Jouffret, Mr. Delort and son, Miss Levy, Mr. Daloz, servant of Mrs. Josephine Condry, Mr. and Mrs. Bosseux, Mr. Bouchet, Mr. Miller, Mr. Marchal, Mme. Groswet and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cesano and 2 children, Mrs. Mercier, E. Antoni, J. Grosu, C. Ferrigno, Jos. Barthelemy, Mr. Masson, Roman Bettede, Mr. McKnight, Rev. P. J. Wœber.

JUNE 3—*In the steam-ship Bavaria, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. P. Donlan, Mrs. J. Donlan, Miss L. Warren, Miss E. K. Rodgers, Mrs. T. S. Van Volkenhunf, Mrs. B. Van Volkenhunf, Jr., Rev. Wm. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Hesse, S. Swan, two Masters Ewing, Mr. Ewing, Rev. A. Spath and wife, Col. L. Jones and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buch, C. R. Hone, S. H. Warren, J. H. Quaill, Mrs. McIntyre and infant, Mrs. J. Fox, A. Vance, Mrs. R. Bonnes and infant, Mrs. A. McKeen, A. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fryer, W. Weir, C. P. Greene, Mrs. McKnight, J. McNab, M. Lain, Miss Sattonstall, Miss Aiken, J. Williamson, Mr. Miller, W. Dickson, D. McDonald, Mrs. Sattonstall and 2 children, B. Sattonstall, G. Sattonstall, R. T. M. A. Burke, R. J. Connolly, Mr. Knewlton, Mr. Waitmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens, J. Thompson, B. Naylor, B. Goldberg, J. L. Foster, N. Verreping, J. C. Tasthenter, J. Clark, 2 daughters and son, Mrs. R. Wray, Mrs. C. W. Sheman, D. C. Ranis, J. A. Brigsen, R. B. Manman, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pegh, Dr. J. Land, W. Goldberg, Mr. Lord, C. D. Tindale, E. Davol, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Hubbard, J. R. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rogers, Master Rogers, Miss Rogers, F. Warren, S. J. Swan.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mrs. L. Dodds and seven children, Miss Wyatt, Mr. W. Moseley, Ch. Clive, Col. Perraud, lady and maid, Ch. Trask, Miss M. Trask, Mrs. E. Rogers, F. Ward, H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith and child, R. Kimball, M. Sayce, R. Hyde, J. Tarry, J. Hague, Miss M. Hague, J. Stacy, T. Atwater, T. McCormac, W. Marston, S. Lowenstein, J. Randolph, J. Wilson, G. Eugene, L. Antoine, Mrs. Eldridge and maid, Miss E. Welsh.

In Steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—D. J. Hollister, C. H. Strong, D. B. Tomlinson, P. A. Smith, Thos. Paddock, John P. Nichols, J. M. P. Eppery, Mr. Kelsey, Henry A. Gray, Dan. J. Loughran, John P. Watts, Wm. J. Pierce, Miss L. Gordon, James P. Butler.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 3.—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Rev. Thos. Stacey, wife and family, Mary Jackson, George Mostram, wife and family, Elizabeth Masters, Emma Prignall, Ada Prignall, Jno. Craig, John Aieley, wife and family, Neil M. Buchanan, Mary Buchanan, Lucie Flint, Mrs. Geo. Hamilton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kelman, Mary Falconer, Mrs. Agnes Greaves, Michael Mooney, Mary Ann McElroy, Arch'd Scott, F. Du Mars, Mrs. Marie Lendgren.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:30 | Sun sets........7:26 | Moon rises....9:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:26 | Gov. Island.9:15 | Hell Gate....10:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Company; Batavia, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool; Charles G. Francklyn; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Nemesis, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ships Annie Fish, Yates, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; American Union, Chandler, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Casilda, Teller, Antwerp, Thos. Durham's Nephews & Co.; Golden Fleece, Crowell, Boston, Fred. Baker.

Barks Angiolina, (Ital.,) Gazzolo, Bristol, England, Slocovich & Co.; Dagmar, (Norw.,) Jensen, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fornjot, (Norw.) Mohlbach, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Da Capo, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harnak, (Br.,) Curry, Dublin, via St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Malvin Schutt, (N. G.,) Schutze, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuovo Mondo, (Ital.,) Starace, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Smyrniote, Mackay, Malta, Hodges & Finotti; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Syringa, (Br.,) Hicks, Queenstown or Falmouth, Arkell & Tufts; Wabeno, Dart, Hamburg, J. H. De Wolf & Co.; Jenny Berteaux, (Br.,) Davis, Hamburg, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Ganymede, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Weymouth, (Br.,) Cosman, Dunkirk, (France,) H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Creveau, Port Spain, Hewlett & Torrence.

Brig Susan E. Voorhies, Fulford, Marseilles, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Maid of the Mist, (new,) Smith, Campeachy, Marcial & Co.; Potasi, Jackson, Tampico and Vera Cruz, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Watchman, Wangler, Savana-la-Mar and a market, D. & A. Wessels; Ridgewood, Denike, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wm. H. Bowen, Terry, Philadelphia, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Blackstone, Wiskin, Providence; T. Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool May 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 738 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. May 27, lat. 49 19 N., lon. 28 38, passed bark Sarah E. Frazier, from Charleston for Queenstown; June 1, lat. 41 52, lon. 59, spoke ship Neptune, from Liverpool for New-York; same time, bark Princess Marianne, bound W.; same date, lat. 41 28, lon. 61 10, passed steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; 2d, lat. 41, lon. 65, a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; same date, at 3½ P. M., 280 miles W. of Sandy Hook, bark Sylvia, (Norw.,) from London for Philadelphia; same date, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Europa, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow May 20, with mdse. and 644 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds up to the Banks; thence light winds, with fog. May 31, at 6 A. M., lat. 43 35 N., lon. 59 34 W., signaled bark Balmacara, (of Leith,) from London, for New-York, in want of medical assistance, the Captain being ill; sent doctor on board, who supplied medicines, &c., and proceeded at 7½ A. M. June 1, at noon, lat. 41 43, lon. 65 50, passed ship N. Boynton, from Cardiff, for New-York.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, May 20, via Southampton 23d, at 3½ P. M., with mdse. and 718 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had during the passage westerly winds; last 2 ds. foggy weather; June 1, lat. 41 09 N., lon. 59 30 W., passed ship John Banfield, (Br.,) and bark City of London, (of Glasgow,) bound W.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool, May 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Samson, New-Orleans, May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Baker.

Steam-ship Eliza Hancock, Burns, Charleston, S. C., 55 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. Had light E. winds and calms; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras in dense fogs.

Brig Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 335 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig M. A. Herrera, (of St. Andrews,) French, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to master. Had dense fog throughout the passage.

Brig Alice M., of St. John, N. B., Commo, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son. Had fine weather with S. E. winds; was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Henry and Louise, of Philadelphia, Hand, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.; vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Left in port brig Salve, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.

Brig Ceres, of St. Andrews, N. B., McCart, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; vessel to master.

Brig Thos. Owen, of Portland, Guptil, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather.

Brig Sarah Harris, (of Halifax,) Cochran, Humacoa May 1, via Mayaguez May 13, with molasses to Burdett & Pond. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and thick fog.

Brig B. Young, Joy, Apalachicola 23 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Had moderate weather the entire passage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. sugar to Francke & Fisher—vessel to master.

Schr. Amelie Adele, (Fr.,) ——, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light easterly winds and calms; been 4 ds. off Sandy Hook in dense fogs.

Schr. J. W. Vannaman, Berckalew, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser; vessel to master. Had light winds and calms; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port bark Trait de Union and brig Tally Ho to sail next day.

Schr. A. H. Whitmore, of Deer Isle, Robbins, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit and 1 passenger to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; vessel to C. E. Staples & Co.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Govenors Harbor 7 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; vessel to B. J. Wentbarg.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Rosna Arabella, (of Provincetown,) Newcomb, Harbor Island, 6 ds., with fruit &c. to Jos. Eneas; vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Thos. Booz, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkin.

Schr. Nellie Starr, (of Portland,) Welsh, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had light S. E. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Elma M. Wright, (of Wellfleet,) Smith, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pattis, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Borteaux & Co.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Wellman, Merrill, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Saarbruck, (new,) Clark, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Chase Talbot & Co.

Schr. Wm. Ponsett, Simpson, Calais, with lumber ot master.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sandolphon, Alyward, Pembroke 9 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. Arenlarius, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Pacific, Gunn, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Small, Portland 9 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Wm. Butman, Smart, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland 7 ds., with lumber to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jas. McDiverty, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. G. R. Phelps, Shaiel, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Warren, R. I.

Schr. E. B. Kirk, Cole, Alexandria.

Schr. A. S. Avery, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. P. King, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, Hartford.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Alert, Rodgers, Brookhaven.

Schr. Lodowick, Bill Smith, Hartford.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, Hartford.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Baisden, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lampheer, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Millstone Point.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Joseph Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charm, Lawrence, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Seguin, French, Virginia.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Hooker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lily, Warren, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Allen, Falum, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Baker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. R. A. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. M. H. Stockham, Lawrence, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roamer, Foss, St. John, N. B., via Tarpauline Cove, 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, U. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. A. Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Brauscom, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Smith, Potland, Conn.

Schr. Helen G. King, Davidson, Providence.

Schr. M. Hand, Harding, Providence.

Schr. J. M. McCloskey, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Alida, Coleman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Kavanaugh, Providence.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Allen, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Tryphenia, Dotridge, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Hesperus, Conary, Rockport, Me.

Schr. A. G. Bentley, Nickerson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ravens Wing, Perry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-Haven.

SUNSET—Wind S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Oceanic, Nebraska, Italy, Batavia and City of London, for Liverpool; Clyde, for Galveston; Mississippi and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Magnolio and Catherine Whiting, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C., E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3.—Arr. steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; Aries, from Philadelphia; Achilles, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; ship Premier, from London; brig Mary Cobb, from Fernandina; schr. Fred Walton, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York, and schr. E. H. Naylor, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—Pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in, for Baltimore, brig Tonic; passed out ship Arnold Banninger, for Rotterdam, bark Windsor, for Nova Scotia; brig Mina and schrs. Arctic and Shilo, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 3.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Iris, from the West Indies; Fechler, from Rio.

Passed out, bark Albacore, for the West Indies.

Arr. brig Mercade, from Pernambuco, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3.—Arr. bark Commodore Dupont, from Boston. Cld. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia, and ship Charlotte, for Havre.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Arr. bark Maggie Hammond, from New-Orleans April 21, with 1,705 bales of Cotton.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
UNION ADAMS & CO.
No. 637 Broadway,
OFFER TO THEIR PATRONS
UNDER-WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
NECK WEAR,
AND
ELEGANT NOVELTIES,
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON,
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SUPERIOR SHOW OF SUMMER NOVELTIES.
WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
Having made great preparations this season in anticipation of a large business solicit, with every confidence, an inspection of their ELEGANT NOVELTIES in the various departments.
SILK GARMENTS, (new designs,) CLOTH JACKETS and WRAPS for Sea-side, HOME JACKETS, LAMA LACE POINTS, and JACKETS in black and white.
COSTUMES.
A most splendid variety in silk, white and colored Lawns, Linens and Batiste in new shades, black Grenadine, as well as the new Summer fabrics.
DRESSMAKING.
This department is under the most competent management, and, having every facility, they beg to acquaint their patrons that they are now prepared to receive orders, which will be filled with promptness and satisfaction as regards CUTTING, FITTING, TRIMMING and STYLE. Special attention to MOURNING and WEDDING orders, and other work requiring dispatch.
LADIES' OUTFITTING AND BABY-LINEN DEPARTMENTS.
These are now fully assorted, with a choice selection of the newest designs at reasonable prices.
Just received and will be offered on MONDAY—
FRENCH PIQUE embroidered WALKING COATS, INFANTS' CLOAKS, MISSES' DRESSES, LADIES' PERCALE DRAWERS, LINEN DRAWERS, NIGHT-GOWN YOKES, BABIES' NAINSOOK YOKES, COLLARS and CUFFS, and also a few ladies' French EMBROIDERED NAINSOOK COSTUMES, from $35 to $100, some of which are very beautiful.
HOSIERY.
J. & R. Morley's superior English Cotton Hosiery, in all sizes, for Ladies and children. Real Balbriggan Hose in the various qualities.
BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, in new shades.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of real CLUNY LACES in the new linen shades, which are very fashionable. Also, new PARASOLS and TIES.
500 pieces of Batiste LINEN and LAWN in the new shades, which are very pretty.
WILSON & GREIG, No. 771 Broadway.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

DENSLOW & BUSH'S
SAFEST OIL KNOWN.
PREMIUM "SAFETY" OIL. WILL NOT EXPLODE. Guaranteed to stand over 130 degrees fire-test, being by far the highest test oil in the United States, and over 40° higher than common oil. Remember, that with oils the higher the fire-test the greater the safety. This oil is perfectly pure and odorless, and free from all chemicals; it lasts longer and burns brighter than any oil known. A lighted lamp may be upset and broken without fear of explosion or fire. It is urgently recommended by the New-York Fire Underwriters and Fire Insurance Companies. For sale by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., in the United States. Retailers supplied by the wholesale dealers in all the principal cities. DENSLOW & BUSH, Refiners, No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.
P. S.—Where our safety oil cannot be found at the stores, we will express five-gallon cans to any part of the United States for $3.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have received a few
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, &C.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
NEW PATTERNS.
SPLENDID QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS IN
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE.
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
Which they will continue to sell at former prices, notwithstanding the very large advance in Europe.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS REQUESTED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
LARGE REDUCTIONS
In the prices of their immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising every variety and style suitable for the present season.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have just received a fresh supply of
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES,
IN BLACK AND SEASONABLE COLORS,
IN ONE, TWO, AND THREE BUTTONS.
Also, the very desirable
CUFFED KID.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
A splendid collection of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT PRICES CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
An entirely new assortment of 3-4 and 8-4 Grenadines, large mesh, silk wrap, guaranteed for durability and color, viz.:
¾ GRENADINES AT 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., AND $1 PER YARD.
8-4 GRENADINES, $2 50, $3, $3 50, UP TO $8.
ONE CASE BLACK ORGANDIE GRENADINES, At 25c., usually sold at 40c.
BLACK AND WHITE AND BLACK AND PURPLE GENUINE FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, 95c.; SOLD THIS SEASON AT $1 25.
ALSO, IN GREAT VARIETY,
TAMISE CLOTHS, CACHEMIRE D'ECOSSE, BARPOUR HENRIETTA CLOTHS, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, SILK WARP; BLACK JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, BARATHEAS, AUSTRALIAN CREPE CLOTHS, ALPACAS AND COBURGS, IN EVERY VARIETY, FROM 25c. PER YARD TO THE BEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED.
HALF MOURNING GOODS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, GINGHAMS, STRIPED SKIRTINGS, PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS; STRIPED BALZARINES, FIGURED DELAINES, WITH A QUANTITY OF GRISAILLE SUITING MATERIAL, FROM 35c. UPWARD, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 5,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS,
TO CLOSE SEVERAL LINES, VIZ:
LIGHT CHECKED SILKS, 80c. PER YARD.
MILLE RAY COLORED STRIPED SILKS, $1 PER YARD.
WHITE AND BLACK CHECK SILKS, $1 PER YARD.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
GRISAILLE, STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS, $1 25, FORMER PRICE $1 50.
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER COLLECTION (ALL OF THIS SEASON) AT $1 50 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $1 75.
A GOOD MAKE OF BLACK SILK, (YELLOW EDGE,) AT $1 50 PER YARD.
A GOOD MAKE OF BLACK SILK, (GREEN EDGE,) AT $1 75 PER YARD.
A GOOD MAKE OF BLACK SILK, (BLUE EDGE,) AT $2 PER YARD, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF
GENUINE FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, BOTH PLAIN COLORS AND FANCY,
95c., REDUCED FROM $1 25.
THE BALANCE OF
STRIPED AND FIGURED BROCHE REAL GAZE DE CHAMBERY,
75c. AND $1 PER YARD,
Just half their value.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL, ON
MONDAY, JUNE 5,
OFFER A CHOICE STOCK OF
FINE IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES, VIZ.:
100 PIECES CHECKED NAINSOOK MUSLINS 25c., FORMERLY 35c.
100 PIECES CHECKED NAINSOOK 30c., FORMERLY 40c.
2 CASES CHECKED NAINSOOK MUSLINS VERY FINE, 40c., WORTH 55c.
WHITE PIQUE SUITINGS, 25c., FORMERLY 35c.
WHITE FIGURED PIQUES, 25c., FORMERLY 30c.
3 CASES VERY FINE PIQUES, SMALL DESIGNS, 45c., FORMER PRICE 60c.
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, ORIENTAL CHECKS, SWISS CHECKS, MULL CORD, STRIPES AND CHECKS, NAINSOOKS, PLAIN AND STRIPED; HAIR CORDS AND CHECKS, BROCADES, INDIA TWILLS, VICTORIA LAWNS, BISHOP LAWNS, SWISS AND ENGLISH MULLS, PLAITED AND TUCKED NAINSOOKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKED ORGANDIES, AND WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED TARLATANS, AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE 4TH AV. SIDE IN SECTION ADJOINING THE NEW SILK DEPARTMENT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 33d-st., Booth's Building.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, in sums of £1 and upward.